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ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

N. LAZARUS
OPTICIAN
18, Queen's Road Central

No. 22660. 號拾陸佰陸仟式萬貳第 日叁廿月正年未辛 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1931. 叁拜禮 日壹拾月叁年壹世佰玖仟壹英 Price (Single Copy 10 cts. Per Month: \$3.)

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after AUGUST 29th, 1930, until Further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	8.35	9.00	9.34	9.08	10.00	10.20	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30
Yuenfai Dep.	8.44	9.14	9.48	9.22	10.14	10.34	11.14	11.44	12.14	12.44	1.14	1.44	2.14	2.44	3.14	3.44	4.14	4.44	5.14	5.44	6.14	6.44	7.14	7.44
Shatin Dep.	8.58	9.28	10.02	9.36	10.28	10.48	11.28	11.58	12.28	12.58	1.28	1.58	2.28	2.58	3.28	3.58	4.28	4.58	5.28	5.58	6.28	6.58	7.28	7.58
Taipei Dep.	9.10	9.40	10.14	9.48	10.40	10.60	11.40	12.10	12.40	1.10	1.40	2.10	2.40	3.10	3.40	4.10	4.40	5.10	5.40	6.10	6.40	7.10	7.40	8.10
Market Dep.	9.18	9.48	10.22	9.56	10.48	10.68	11.48	12.18	12.48	1.18	1.48	2.18	2.48	3.18	3.48	4.18	4.48	5.18	5.48	6.18	6.48	7.18	7.48	8.18
Fanning Dep.	9.25	9.55	10.29	10.03	10.55	10.75	11.55	12.25	12.55	1.25	1.55	2.25	2.55	3.25	3.55	4.25	4.55	5.25	5.55	6.25	6.55	7.25	7.55	8.25
Shuang Dep.	9.30	10.00	10.34	10.08	11.00	11.20	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30
Shui Dep.	9.38	10.08	10.42	10.16	11.08	11.28	12.08	12.38	1.08	1.38	2.08	2.38	3.08	3.38	4.08	4.38	5.08	5.38	6.08	6.38	7.08	7.38	8.08	8.38
Shun Dep.	9.45	10.15	10.49	10.23	11.15	11.35	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45
Canton Arr.	12.54	1.24	1.58	1.32	2.24	2.44	3.24	3.54	4.24	4.54	5.24	5.54	6.24	6.54	7.24	7.54	8.24	8.54	9.24	9.54	10.24	10.54	11.24	11.54

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.
Canton Dep.	8.35	9.00	9.34	9.08	10.00	10.20	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30
Shumshui Dep.	8.44	9.14	9.48	9.22	10.14	10.34	11.14	11.44	12.14	12.44	1.14	1.44	2.14	2.44	3.14	3.44	4.14	4.44	5.14	5.44	6.14	6.44	7.14	7.44
Fanning Dep.	8.58	9.28	10.02	9.36	10.28	10.48	11.28	11.58	12.28	12.58	1.28	1.58	2.28	2.58	3.28	3.58	4.28	4.58	5.28	5.58	6.28	6.58	7.28	7.58
Taipei Dep.	9.10	9.40	10.14	9.48	10.40	10.60	11.40	12.10	12.40	1.10	1.40	2.10	2.40	3.10	3.40	4.10	4.40	5.10	5.40	6.10	6.40	7.10	7.40	8.10
Market Dep.	9.18	9.48	10.22	9.56	10.48	10.68	11.48	12.18	12.48	1.18	1.48	2.18	2.48	3.18	3.48	4.18	4.48	5.18	5.48	6.18	6.48	7.18	7.48	8.18
Shuang Dep.	9.25	9.55	10.29	10.03	10.55	10.75	11.55	12.25	12.55	1.25	1.55	2.25	2.55	3.25	3.55	4.25	4.55	5.25	5.55	6.25	6.55	7.25	7.55	8.25
Shui Dep.	9.30	10.00	10.34	10.08	11.00	11.20	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30
Shun Dep.	9.38	10.08	10.42	10.16	11.08	11.28	12.08	12.38	1.08	1.38	2.08	2.38	3.08	3.38	4.08	4.38	5.08	5.38	6.08	6.38	7.08	7.38	8.08	8.38
Kowloon Arr.	12.54	1.24	1.58	1.32	2.24	2.44	3.24	3.54	4.24	4.54	5.24	5.54	6.24	6.54	7.24	7.54	8.24	8.54	9.24	9.54	10.24	10.54	11.24	11.54

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ON SUNDAY, THE 15th MARCH, 1931
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Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M., and from Macao at 4.00 P.M.

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DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS.

Today, (March 11.)

Annual Ordinary Meeting, Telephone Company, Exchange Building, 11 a.m.
Rugger: Club "A" v. "Cumberland" Club ground, 5.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "So This Is London."
World Theatre: "When A Brother Sacrifices" (Chinese film).
Star Theatre: "Fireman Save My Child."
Central Theatre: "Why Bring That Up."
European Mail: Inward: Europe v. Siberia (Kama Maru). Outward: Europe v. Siberia (Coblentz) 1.30 p.m.

Thursday, (March 12.)

English Association Meeting, Mr. A. M. Bowes-Smith on "War Books."
Police Interceptor Football, Hong Kong v. Shanghai, Club ground, 4.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "So This Is London."
World Theatre: "When A Brother Sacrifices" (Chinese film).
Star Theatre: "Fireman Save My Child."
Central Theatre: "Why Bring That Up."

Friday, (March 13.)

Annual Carnival Ball, Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Peninsula Hotel.
Golf: Final of Captain's Cup (Ladies).
Queen's Theatre: "So This Is London."
World Theatre: "When A Brother Sacrifices" (Chinese film).
Star Theatre: "It."
Central Theatre: "Why Bring That Up."
European Mail: Inward: Europe v. Siberia (Kama Maru). Outward: Europe v. Siberia (Coblentz) 8 p.m.

Saturday, (March 14.)

Athletics: Inter-University Sports. Cricket: Division I: Indian R.C. v. Civil Service (F.); Division II: University v. Rector (L.).
Kowloon C.C. v. Police (L.).
Royal Engineers v. Hong Kong O.C. (L.).
Civil Service v. Indian R.C. (F.).
Craigengower C.C. v. R.A.S.C. (F.).
Hockey: Caer Clark Cup, St. Andrew's v. Hong Kong Ladies.
Rugger: Division I: Girls' School.
Racing: First Extra Race Meeting (Happy Valley).
Queen's Theatre: "So This Is London."
World Theatre: "When A Brother Sacrifices" (Chinese film).
Star Theatre: "It."
Central Theatre: "Hit The Deck."
European Mail: Outward: Europe v. Marseilles (Khyber), 10.30 a.m.

Sunday, (March 15.)

4th in Lent.
Special Services: St. John's Cathedral, 11 a.m. "In Christian Science Christianity" by Rev. H. Y. Koon.
"What of Sunday?" by The Dean.
Football: Combined Police v. S. China "A" Caroline Hill, 4 p.m.
Central Theatre: "Hit the Deck."

"SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME."

SOME OF THE LITTLE DIFFICULTIES.

CAPITALISM AND DEMOCRACY.

An admirer and personal acquaintance of Mr. Bernard Shaw sends us a copy of his article by the great playwright. It analyses the troubles of the Socialists and the deficiency of Parliament with characteristic skill. Mr. Shaw says:—
I am not an alarmist. The difference between an old Socialist and an old Conservative or Liberal is very much less than the difference between a man who believes in Yehowus or Elms and a man who believes in the Primeval Hill. The Socialist knows that Capitalism is a system which is ruining anything which may be a cause of a better world. The other gentleman lives placidly on, expecting the world to go on as it has been, without anything particular happening except motor accidents.
What we have to make now, and this is very urgent, is not Socialism, but the means of arriving at it.
We want to make a statue, but we have no chisel and are trying to make it with a poker. There are social symptoms which show that if we do not find some better means than the poker, it is quite possible that the statue may be laid rather roughly about our own heads, about the head of modern civilisation.
Capitalism is a thing that came into existence as a theory of society very much as Fabianism did. There is quite a remarkable likeness between the two systems. Both were introduced by a group of very clever writers and lecturers. Capitalism was a Utopia, much more a Utopia than Fabianism. It was introduced as a theory of social organisation, and it was written up, lectured up, by men who were thinkers and theorists and economists, and also historians.
Their Doctrines.
What was the doctrine they taught? Simply this. If you made the sources of production in the country, in the first place of the land, private property, and then enforced strictly by law all contracts made voluntarily in the community between the citizens generally and the proprietors of the sources of production, leaving nothing to the Government but the enforcement of the contracts and the suppression of ordinary crime, the effect would be to solve the tremendous problem which confronts every Government as the very first condition of the existence of the country, that is, to provide a satisfactory answer to the daily prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread."
All you had to do was to adhere unflinchingly to these conditions and by the mere operation of human nature, on the assumption that every man would pursue his own obvious interests by buying in the cheapest market and selling in

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If Local Companies desirous of taking up further Agencies will let us know the Lines in which they are interested the information will be forwarded to London and passed on to interested parties as opportunity offers.

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The Required Information should be sent to the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., 11, TON HOVA STREET, Hong Kong.

AN INVITATION.



THURSDAY, MARCH 12, will be the day on which LANE, CRAWFORD'S NEW CAKE SHOP IN QUEEN'S ROAD (KING'S THEATRE BUILDING) will be opened, with an artistic DISPLAY of CAKES and CONFECTIONERY.

YOU are cordially invited to walk into the shop and inspect this wonderful display, the like of which has never been seen in the Far East, with no obligation to purchase.

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FROM SUFFOLK TO
SNOWDONIA.THE STORY OF A WINTER
DASH TO THE MOUNTAINS.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT.]

There are probably not many enthusiasts whose keenness would induce them to travel by road the whole breadth of England and most of Wales, and back, in the short space of a Friday afternoon to Monday morning week-end, writes C. R. Ward in the *Auto-Car*. The lure of the mountains is, however, very great with some of us, and it was the long-cherished desire to see and climb the Snowdonia group at a time when it was living up to its name that caused me to undertake the arduous task of not only doing the journey of some 200 miles each way between the hours of 3.10 p.m. on Friday and 2.30 a.m. on Monday morning, but also—and this was the primary object of such a trip—of climbing one of the peaks at the other end and seeking the inner recesses of the wintry garb of snow and ice. That is a goal which, to my way of thinking, amply justifies the expenditure of some real effort in its attainment.

I had, perhaps, a somewhat justifiable fear of being considered a lunatic at large by some of my friends when I mentioned my plans. Let me hasten to add, however, that I did not take the weather on chance, and, after a careful study of the forecasts, I came to the conclusion that there was an opportunity of suitable conditions at the time when I was able to get away; and also the newspapers had told me that the desired wintry conditions prevailed in the mountains. I was not able to decide finally until the 10.30 a.m. weather forecast from Oswestry on the day of departure, which, incidentally, I listened to over the telephone!

A business engagement made it necessary to call first at Chelmsford, and so the preliminary run from Ipswich helped to swell the grand total of miles. I left Chelmsford at 3.10 p.m. and travelled via Hertford so as to strike Watling Street at St. Albans. My car is a two-year-old Triumph Seven, the engine of which seldom gives any trouble at all. Shortly before reaching St. Albans, however, I was hurried to see that the dynamo had ceased to function, and at the same time the engine began to develop a peculiar noise, which for some reason or other I was able to remedy by running with the magneto slightly retarded.

At about 5.15 I pulled in at a garage to have these defects remedied, and at the same time to get some tea. The dynamo failure proved to be due to a worn brush, and this was replaced by about 6.20 p.m., and, after slight adjustments had been made to the plugs, I was off again, this time heading north-west. The first portion of Watling Street proved to be rather a nightmare of lorries and red lamps. This road was full of "hens" of all descriptions, the drivers of which seemed to have their own private "night clubs" along the route. They appear to travel generally with only side lights on, reserving their often very powerful head lights for private cars whose drivers don't believe in the principle of dimming.

I travelled many miles without consulting a signpost, as this course is not often necessary on this road. At last, however, I came to a reflector type of sign at a fork road, which gave Birmingham to the right

and Daventry to the left. As I knew I ought not to go through either place I felt a little anxious, and therefore consulted some pedestrians as to what had happened to Watling Street. They seemed rather doubtful of its whereabouts, but mention of Kilsby, a village on "A5," which seemed as if it might be nearby, produced prompt response, and I found it was about three miles across country. The road I had to take was a mere lane, and included three gates. The first of these was negotiated, but the other two proved very reluctant to keep open while I drove through. Eventually, I dropped one open with my long electric torch, and the other I tied up with string to a thorn hedge.

After that, progress was pretty good, although the missing which occurred earlier in the journey had again developed and caused some anxiety. Soon, however, an ominous slip of the back wheels showed that an icy road area was being entered, and speed was, therefore, considerably reduced. Then once again the dynamo ceased its good work; this time it was only the too a stuck brush, and the trouble was soon remedied.

A Halt for the Night.

It was now after 10 p.m., and I began to think of looking for a night's lodgings, the icy roads and poor visibility not making for exactly comfortable travelling. Unfortunately, I am unable to fix chains to my car, as there is insufficient clearance between the back tyres and mudguards. I left Watling Street at the Lichfield turn at 11 p.m.; a welcome drink and comfortable, warm bedroom concluded the first stage of the journey. The next morning I was up in good time in order to have the ignition thoroughly examined while I was having breakfast. Fortunately, my fears were groundless, and more plug adjustments cured the trouble so far as the garage was concerned. It was not a complete cure, however, and I had the difficulty with me all the way to Wales. Getting under way at 9.30 on the Saturday morning I was disappointed to find the roads still icy, and also a fog, giving visibility from 200 down to 50 yards. All the way through Wellington and Shrewsbury, almost to Llangollen, this wet fog was present, but just before the latter place was reached I merged from it into welcome sunshine and blue sky.

It was a wonderful sight to see the Llangollen hills, their higher tops just sprinkled with snow. I took in petrol, and got a road report from the garage man which should have filled me with horror. Tales of skids and crashes of a heavy four men killed in it and eight injured, and other anecdotes of the past week! I certainly found the road report to be at least correct in the main, all places in the shade being covered with hard black ice. On reaching Cerrig-y-Druidion my hopes of finding snow on the mountains were realized, and I was greeted with a wonderful view of the Snowdonia range about twenty-five miles distant. And so down to Bettws-y-Coed and then a final climb to the Llanberis Pass summit to my headquarters, which were reached by 2 p.m. Curiously enough, the actual mountain roads were free from ice.

I must not say too much about the climbing on foot, as this article is written from the motorist's point of view. Suffice it to say that there was a snow line at 1,500ft., and above that anything from six inches to three feet of snow, all rocks being ice-covered. Mael Siabod provided a pleasant training walk for the remainder of the afternoon, and next morning the ridge of Crib Goch (part of the Snowdon "horsetail" and blizzard, however, I was greeted with glorious views in nearly all directions; Snowdon itself obstinately refused to show its final peak.

The Homeward Trek.

A return to the hotel for dry clothes and a hasty pack-up, and I was off for home by 2.55 p.m. on the Sunday afternoon. The straight piece of road on the Bettws side of Cerrig was already frozen hard, and all the way to Shrewsbury I had to keep a sharp look-out. After a good tea just north of Shrewsbury there was nothing to report until Wellington, where I noticed traces of snow by the sides of the road, and also an increase of ice on the road itself. Once I was through the Wellington district the snow soon increased to two or three inches, and occasional swirls of mist were encountered, which presently turned to rather bad fog. With frozen snow and fog freezing on the windscreen, conditions were about as bad as they could be, speed being reduced to 15-20 m.p.h.

The Lichfield district was reached by 8.30 p.m., and there the fog disappeared and also the snow. Later, I could almost reach my normal touring speed of 37-40 m.p.h. Lutterworth was passed at 10.5 p.m., then Husbands Bosworth, Market Harborough, and so to Kettering at 11.15 p.m. I had hopes of finding a coffee-stall in Kettering, as the cold was now intense, but I had no luck in this direction.

The bright flares of Thrapston ironworks were the next attraction, and I made a halt there for refreshments, feeling that at least to look at warmth was better than seemingly endless frost-bound country. After Thrapston, which in common with most of the small towns I passed through after leaving "A5" requires signpost examination, there was an easy run to Cambridge, via Huntingdon, and at Cambridge I made a last stop, just after 1.0 a.m., with fifty-four miles to go. This section was covered non-stop, and suddenly, after Newmarket, the road became entirely free from time-laps. I was reached at 2.50 a.m. on the Monday morning, with a total run of some 200 miles showing on the speedometer.

I ought to have said earlier that the apparent ignition trouble almost completely disappeared on the return journey, and no other kind of mechanical trouble whatever was experienced.

NOTES FROM
EVERYWHERE.

MORALISING ON OVERTAKING.

When the driver of any motor vehicle—sports, tourist, or lorry—comes upon a straight, broad stretch of by-pass road, he is usually assailed by an overwhelming inclination to "stop on it" and see what speed his vehicle will attain. Every motorist should realise that this temptation comes to others, as well as to himself; and if the driver of a car following wishes to overtake him, he should wait to give way and allow him to do so. The driver of a faster car than yours is not necessarily a speed-hog; do not try to prevent him from passing you, or race with him when he is alongside.

Overtaking by cutting in is always dangerous, but is particularly so on a hill, when brakes do not act as surely or as swiftly as on the level. The text, "Never overtake on a corner," is well worn, but, unfortunately, it appears that it can bear repetition. Remember that driving sense is largely a matter of common sense, and that any display of bad manners while driving is a clear sign of lack of taste and of a poor driver.

The only way of ensuring mutual comfort and safety on the road is to "do as you would be done by," bearing in mind that politeness costs nothing and yet makes road travel much the more pleasant for you and your fellow motorists.

"TIME" IS DISTANCE.

How often have you had occasion to apply the brakes of your car in a case of emergency? Many times. Have you ever wondered how long your brain took to react to the message transmitted to it by your eyes? Such an infinitesimal amount that you probably did not think it was worth worrying about.

On such occasions, however, "time" is distance, and the cutting down of that distance may make all the difference. A car travelling at forty miles an hour covers nearly sixty feet in one second, and if your reaction time were one second it would necessitate your being considerably more than sixty feet away from the emergency in order to ensure safety.

The time taken by the average driver to remove the foot from the accelerator and apply the brakes is four-tenths of a second, and during that period the car travels a proportionately twenty-four feet. A driver with a slow reaction takes three-quarters of a second to apply the brakes, and in that interval his car travels forty-five feet.

The United States Bureau of Standards in Washington has been carrying out tests on these lines by means of cars fitted with special electrical equipment. The driver of the car is made to react by means of a clapper, he applies the brakes. The sounding of the clapper and the time the brakes are applied are marked by dots on a ribbon of paper travelling at a uniform speed. The distance between the marks gives the exact reaction time of the driver.

It was found that when a hand control throttle was used, and the driver was allowed one foot on the brake, the best reaction time was fourteen-hundredths of a second, and the worst proved to be forty-eight-hundredths.

A GOOD START.

Despite the fears harboured in some quarters that the new mobile police force would turn out to be nothing but a body of rather aggressive "speed cops," the motoring public as a whole is already reaching the conclusion that the mounted officers are by no means necessarily their enemies. That fact might have been anticipated from remarks that have been made on several occasions by the Minister of Transport, who has emphasised publicly his desire that the mobile police shall be on the roads rather to advise and to warn than to harass motor vehicle drivers.

Official instructions issued to the mounted men are clearly to the effect that a tactful warning, politely worded, will, as a rule, be sufficient to ensure the safety of the public. Minor offences by motorists are, in the great majority of cases, brought about rather by ignorance than by malice, and a polite pointing out of a mistake, backed by the authority of the police uniform, should be the ideal way of tackling the problem. At any rate, the start of the new force has been propitious, and the prospect of its success is bright, for, as we have hinted, tact is the essence of the contract, and the men selected for the mobile units have been very carefully chosen and instructed before going into action on the roads.

"BUSINESS PURPOSES."

Not every private car owner is aware that when a vehicle is used for "business purposes" a somewhat higher premium than that charged for the normal private car is, as a rule, required. Precisely what constitutes "business" is a matter of some uncertainty, and for this reason it is highly desirable that all car owners should make sure that they are properly covered when their cars are performing the work that they are normally called upon to do. The matter is, indeed, vital in view of the new requirements regarding third-party insurance, for if an accident occurred when the vehicle was engaged on some duty not included in the policy, there might, indeed, there would be very serious trouble.

The best advice that can be given to the car owner, therefore, is that, in the event of there being any doubt, he should communicate with his insurance company and obtain, in writing, an acknowledgement that the work contemplated is work permitted under the policy. The majority of insurance companies are reasonable enough in matters of this kind, and they do not draw the line between business and private use with undue stringency. In this matter the small amount of inconvenience involved by the writing of a letter to the company is likely to be well repaid should an accident unfortunately occur.

NIGHT DRIVING.

SOME VALUABLE HINTS FOR
THE TRAVELLER.

It is unfortunately impossible to hope or expect that every driver of a powerfully lighted car will dim his glare, and it is therefore far less dangerous to learn to cope with the difficulty than to be dependent on a method over which it is difficult to exercise effective control.

When first I started regular night driving my progress—to be Irish—consisted mainly of a series of stops, and it is a wonder that I ever arrived anywhere! I may say that I do not drive a car with a 12-volt lighting set, and have therefore not been in the position of "out-dazzling" the other man. I have found, however, that a little practice has enabled me not only not to be bothered by on-coming head lights, but in many cases to make use of them. There are exceptions to this general rule, but if one concentrates both attention and vision on anything but the approaching blizz it will usually be found that its terrors disappear.

"Ware Cyclists!"

One particular use which can be made of a distant car with bright lights is to get a line between it and yourself, so as to make quite certain that there are no pedal cyclists without lamps in your path. If you cannot get this line it is very often possible to get a "quick view" of a sufficiently long stretch of pavement, edge to know, again, that there is no "invisible" danger lurking there. Yet another

means of using the other man's illumination is to make a rapid survey of the road and its traffic—as often happens—a car in front of you momentarily gets between you and the direct beam of the approaching lights. Anyhow, always avoid even a glance of a second's duration at the lights.

So much for dazzling, which is by no means the only difficulty of night motoring. I have already mentioned briefly the push-cyclist without a rear light, and I doubt if there is any need to emphasise the real danger that this road user constitutes—mainly, of course, to himself.

I have coined for myself a motto: "Never drive faster than you can see," which boils down to an injunction to be able to pull up within the limit of one's vision at any given time. There are certain eventualities which the best driver cannot cope with—for example, pedestrians who run out from behind oncoming vehicles—but, excepting any such "impossible" circumstances, there should, literally, be no accidents which are attributable solely to the fact of darkness.

The conditions of night driving which I think I find the most difficult are those when it is just beginning to rain. Not only are the roads usually in their most slippery state, but the windscreen becomes spotted with hundreds of little reflections of all visible lights, which, to all intents and purposes, blot out completely the nearside vision beyond the orbit of the windscreen wiper. As a consequence one drives "blind" on that side, which is particularly nasty in passing traffic or rounding corners. This is, incidentally, one of the occasions when the use of oncoming lights for "getting a line" is invaluable.

Parking on the Wrong Side. It is a most unwelcome practice to stand a car, with its lights on, on the wrong side of the road. I consider it less dangerous to leave a car unlighted in such a position. The danger to a reasonably careful

driver of running into an unlighted car is nothing to the possible consequences of mistaking the stationary lights for those of an approaching car on its correct side, and driving into the footpath or hedge, as the case may be.

One final warning is not to trust infallibly to being able to see traffic in front of you by its tail light. On two occasions recently I have overtaken lorries which, so far as I was concerned, might have had no rear lights; in one case a pedal cyclist riding in the wake of the lorry completely covered its light; in the other the lamp was situated on the top of the van, and my own hood limited my upward range of vision, so that it did not include the red light. In each instance, however, my motto stood me in good stead. —R.W. in *The Auto-Car*.

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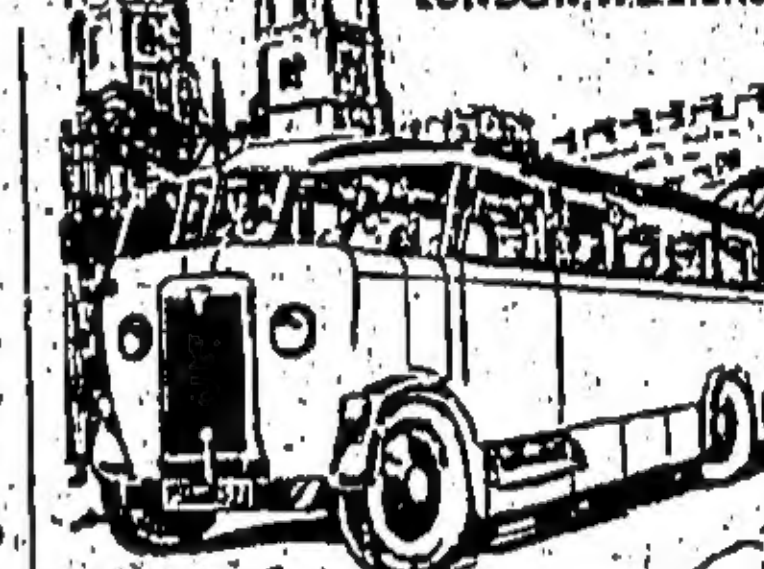
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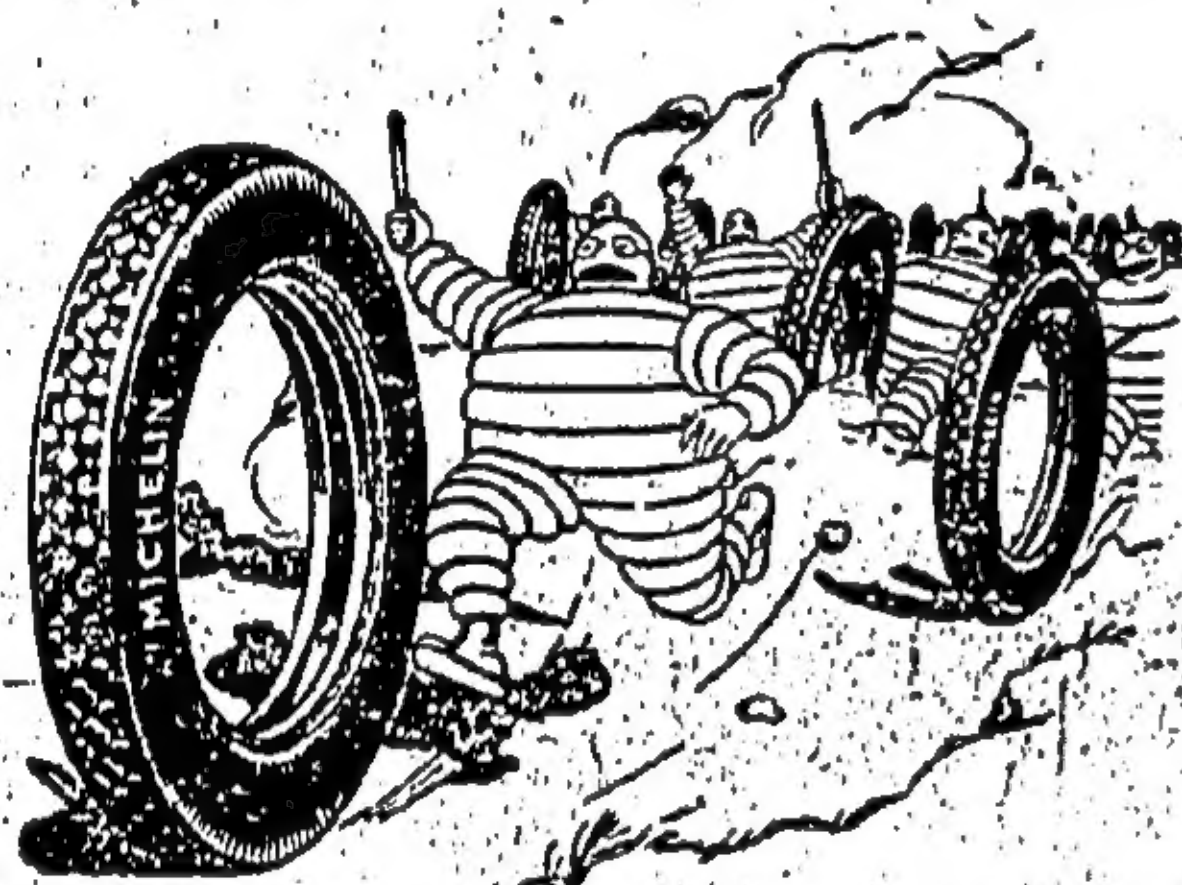
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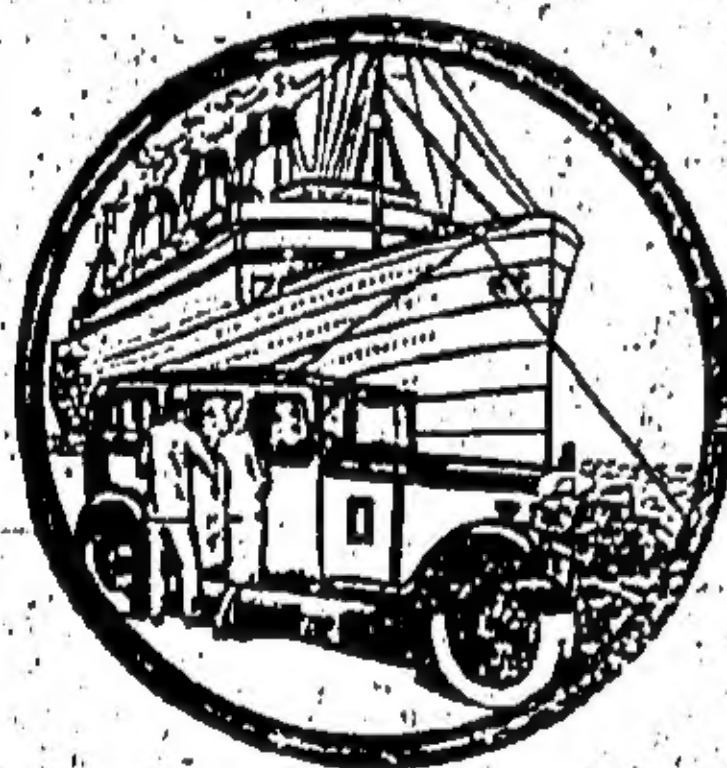
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MURDERER STILL AT LARGE.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN HEART-OF-CITY.

VIGOROUS SEARCH BY POLICE.

The daring murder of the Chinese detective in broad daylight, which occurred outside the new Government building on the Praya on Monday, is still engaging the attention of the authorities, and despite the fact that no less than 15 different raiding parties have been busy combing well-known Communist haunts since the outrage, it is feared that there is no immediate hope of tracking down the murderer, though a number of suspects have already been detained by the police for interrogation.

A Valued Officer.

Yau Tak Yau, the victim of the affray, was only 24 years of age and was attached to the Bureau of Public Safety, Canton. He was a very much-valued member of the Bureau by reason of the inside knowledge he possessed of the organization of the Kwangtung Communist Party and its branches. Lately he has been on the track of some of the "Red" ring-leaders and, this took him down to the Colony, where he took up residence in Yau-mat. He crossed the harbour every day and it was his custom to walk along Jubilee Street about the same hour each day on his way to Police headquarters. Evidently his movements were well-known to local Communists, who no doubt chose the spot for the outrage beforehand.

Description of Murderer.

It is now believed that three men were connected with the affray. After Yau had left the ferry wharf, he proceeded in the direction of Jubilee Street and three men were seen to close in on him. Two reports were heard and the men scattered and it is understood that the man who fired the shots was scarcely more than a youth. He was wearing a dark suit and a hair net and was seen to disappear in a crowd near the Central Market. After being hit, Yau fell to the ground; at the same time he blew two blasts on a police whistle. The first to be on the scene was an Indian soldier in multi, but very soon after Inspector Andrew, who is in charge of the water front force, arrived and took charge of the affair.

As was reported yesterday, Yau was carrying a pair of handcuffs at the time, and it has since been revealed that he had also a revolver but was not able to use it.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF LOCAL BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the Hong Kong and China Branch of the Surveyors' Institution was held on Thursday, March 5, when the following officers were elected:—
Chairman.—Mr. A. G. W. Tickle, F.R.I.C.B.A., F.S.I.
Vice-Chairman.—Mr. W. A. Cornell, P.A.S.I.
Hon. Secretary.—Mr. J. E. Richardson, P.A.S.I.
Members of the Committee.—Mr. N. L. Sparke, O.B.E., F.S.I. (Shanghai member), Mr. F. J. Ling, F.S.I., Mr. E. B. Reed, P.A.S.I.
The address of the Hon. Secretary is Valuation and Resumption Office, Public Works Department, Hong Kong, to whom all communications should be addressed.

HOME FOOTBALL.

ST. MIRREN LOSE TO DUNDEE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, March 9.
In the First Division of the Scottish League, Dundee received St. Mirren to-day and won by two goals to nil.

MOTOR NOTES.

THE PERFECT SMALL CAR.

EVOLVED IN THEORY IF NOT IN FACT.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

I went out the other day in one of those millionaire's Leviathan cars, driven by its designer. It had a bonnet nearly as long as Piccadilly, an exhaust like the sigh of a butterfly, and a velocity approaching that of light.

So he was very shocked when, in the midst of much fulsome praise, I remarked that I wouldn't accept a free chassis if he offered me one.

On his demanding my reasons, I stated them frankly. Most, though not all, of them were financial. Upon which he remarked meditatively:—

"I love the feel of a big car, but I hate the look of it!"

Knowing the man as I do, his meaning was obvious enough. The sheer sensuous impression which a big car makes upon the beholder is delightful enough. It possesses more intrinsic beauty than any other mechanical object in the world, for an aeroplane still looks clumsy at rest. But to a modest owner a big car conveys a guilty feeling of ostentation. It makes him feel rather as if he had diamonds the size of walnuts in his shirt studs, or found himself wearing the V.C. when nobody else is carrying his decorations. So I opened my favourite gun on him.

"You have capital. You have plant. You have reputation. Why don't you take your courage in both hands and build the ideal car?" I asked.

As to Dimensions.

In the course of discussion it transpired that he and I are agreed about the perfect car, which must, of course, be small. It must be small, in the first place, because small cars do not embarrass a decent owner with that horrible sensation of conscious opulence. It must be small, in the second place, because small cars are handier than large cars in areas where motoring is more delicious than anywhere else. Motoring, at its zenith, does not consist of gobbling space over roads, nation-wide, or averaging fifty on an arterial, but of following the coast where sheep and gales keep the turf crisp and short, or trickling down mysterious lanes with visibility limited, by the twist, to a few yards, or of hauling the wheel round a giddy succession of Alpine *lucets*. In the third place, the perfect car must be small, because two is company and three is not.

So we fell to discussing whether it was technically possible to construct a smallish car with that big car feel and performance. He denied the possibility. I instantly cited Ettore Bugatti's charming little 1700 c.c. model.

"But what a noise!" objected my designer. "Silence is the most expensive commodity in the motoring world. One should be conscious of the engine only in terms of speed and acceleration."

"I admitted that people would have to pay for the perfect car."

He attacked me again: "You could never get real suspension with a small car, could you?"

I was not so sure. That little Bugatti was just about as well sprung as the £2,500 monster, which was even then waiting us westwards at eighty; and the Bugatti was cheap—even cheaper at Molesheim than in Bond Street; and in its day nobody had thought of adjusting the spring dampers from the dash, as we shall all do by 1933.

He conceded the suspension, but raised another snag: A few years (Continued on next Column.)

THEFT PROOF.

NOVEL NUMBER-PLATE.

Reference was made some time ago to an invention by Mr. A. J. Williamson of a special registration number-plate designed to facilitate the identification of a stolen car, and at the same time act as a deterrent to those who, after stealing cars, mix the numbers, with the idea of causing confusion. Mr. Williamson claims that his number-plate is the only one in the world which cannot be transferred without risk of instant detection.

The new plate embodies a cypher indicating the make of car, year of manufacture, and date on which the registration expires, as well as the regular registration number. The design is simple, but does not detract from the general appearance of the car. Mr. Williamson claims that all this information may be checked rapidly and that the adoption of the number-plate officially would reduce to a minimum the chance of motor thieves getting away with a car. Further, proof of ownership or authority to drive the car would be afforded by the use of small metal badges bearing the same number as that of the registration plate, which could be carried by the owner on a key ring, or watchchain. He has worked out his idea elaborately and completely, and submitted it to traffic authorities, motoring organizations, and others interested throughout Australia.

As a further safeguard, Mr. Williamson suggests that petrol vendors should be licensed, and it be made the duty of every person purchasing the spirit while driving a car to produce his badge for inspection. Should the badge number not agree with that of the car, the seller of the petrol and his employee who serves it, should be liable to a severe penalty, while a reward would be offered for giving information which may lead to the recovery of a stolen car and the punishment of the thief.

As a further precaution against manipulation of the new number-plates, Mr. Williamson proposes that they should be sealed to the car when originally installed by the authorities.

back he had regarded fifty as a good cruising speed, and you could always get a smooth fifty out of a chassis which had a maximum of, say, seventy. But on some of these modern arterials, especially in mid-week, one could hold a good car at more than that and endanger nobody.

I thought the ideal small car might well cost £1,000, or even £1,500; and at that price one could easily have a maximum of eighty or so, even if one had to supercharge to get it.

He thought that was true. And it would have to cost some such sum. He confessed that our present monster was evolved by the coldest tests. Each engine started life with seven hours on the bench. Then it was stripped right down, and highly-paid experts breathed on every bit of it; it went together again, and probably came down all over again if it was not dead right on a second bench run. Finally, it did at least six hundred miles on the road with a test body; and then a few more miles with its own body; and so on. By this time our dream car was assuming dream specifications—twelve horse-power, £1,500, and so forth.

Questions and Answers.
Finally, the cloven hoof of the commercial man protruded from his trouser-leg.

"And how the deuce do you suppose I am to sell a 12 h.p. at £1,500, when Herbert Austin is snapping out decent Eldo sixes at £105?"

I smiled pityingly. People will always pay for the best. You announce that you are producing this perfect small car. You say—and you keep your word—that in no circumstances will you make more than one per week. Each car bears a plaque with its number. The first year you make series A, numbers 1 to 62. In the next year you make series B, numbers 1 to 62; the third year series C; and so on. Gilded youth and fastidious connoisseurs will tumble over each other to get a chassis allotted to them, even at £1,500 a time.

He agreed that this was all true. In fact, I rather hope that he will actually get busy on the idea. The real tragedy is that I shan't be able to afford one.

POLICE INTERPORT.

SHANGHAI VISITORS DUE HERE TO-DAY.

HEAVY PROGRAMME AHEAD.

The Shanghai police team, which will be matched against representatives of the Hong Kong Police Force in a series of sports, is due here to-day, and a heavy programme of events has been drawn up for the visitors, both from the social and recreational point of view. The visitors will remain in the Colony for a week.

The team was to have arrived yesterday, but owing to fog the ship had been delayed and they are now expected to come into port until to-day. The smoking concert which was to have been held at the Police Club yesterday, was, therefore, cancelled. On arrival, the team will be met by local police officers and after being given an opportunity to put at some practice, they will be invited to a dance to be given at Lane Crawford's Restaurant at 8.30 to-night.

To-morrow's Match.

To-morrow, the main feature of the visit, the Inter-Police Force football match, will be played on the Hong Kong Football Club ground at Happy Valley, the game being timed to commence at 4.15 p.m.

The programme for Friday is a golf match at Happy Valley during the day and a billiards match in the evening, starting at 8.30 p.m. Nothing has yet been arranged for Saturday, but on Sunday the visiting players will meet the South China Athletic Association in a football match at Caroline Hill at 4 p.m.

PACIFIC AREA BUSINESS CONFERENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO'S INVITATION.

Formal invitations have been sent out by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for a conference of business executives in the Pacific Area to be held in San Francisco in May 1932. This Conference has been called after extensive correspondence and personal contact with chambers of commerce in Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo-China, Siam, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, Australia and New Zealand, which are strongly of the conviction that the time has come when there must be organized plans for expansion of future trade in the Pacific. There are many problems in connection with this matter which need clear and understanding. In order to consider these problems and take advantage of the opportunities, there is a feeling that much closer personal contact between the men actually doing business in the Pacific should be made.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has taken the initiative in calling this Conference and has made extensive preparations for the entertainment and comfort of the delegates. The Chamber will ask the co-operation of other ports on the Pacific and will invite interests in other parts of the United States doing business in the Pacific Area (Continued on next Column.)

DAIRY FARM COMPANY.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

The annual report of the Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., states that the profit for the period under review after writing off \$145,018.01 for depreciation, placing \$15,000 to reserve against bad and doubtful debts and providing for directors and auditors fees, amounts to \$351,418.94, which includes the sum of \$24,054.41 brought forward from last year's accounts. It is proposed to deal with the above balance of \$351,418.94 as follows:—

To pay a dividend of \$1.50 per share on 200,000 shares \$300,000.00
Add to general reserve 20,000.00
To carry forward 31,418.94

LOCAL RUGGER.

CLUB TEAM FOR TO-DAY.

The following will represent the Club "A" v. H.M.S. Cumberland on the Club ground at 5.15 p.m. to-day:—

Back: S. J. H. Fox; Three-quarters: W. D. Johnson, J. J. Ferguson, R. H. D. Wade, O. J. D. Law; Halves: J. S. Lee, A. B. Cox; Forwards: G. C. Moutrie, Mitford, W. R. Andrews, O'Connell, W. J. Kerr, A. D. Coppin, T. D. McCallan, H. D. Chippingdale.
Referee: H. L. F. Ewin.

The R.M.S. Empress of Russia will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama at noon on March 18, connecting with the Duchess of Bedford, due Liverpool on April 17. She will berth at Pier No. 6, Kowloon Wharf, on Monday, March 16, at 9 a.m.

to attend the Conference. Invitations will also be sent to Canada and the South and Central American countries bordering on the Pacific.

The Conference will be unofficial and strictly economic in character. No subject, however, controversial will be barred from discussion and every effort will be made to secure discussion of problems or policies which at the present time interfere with Pacific trade.



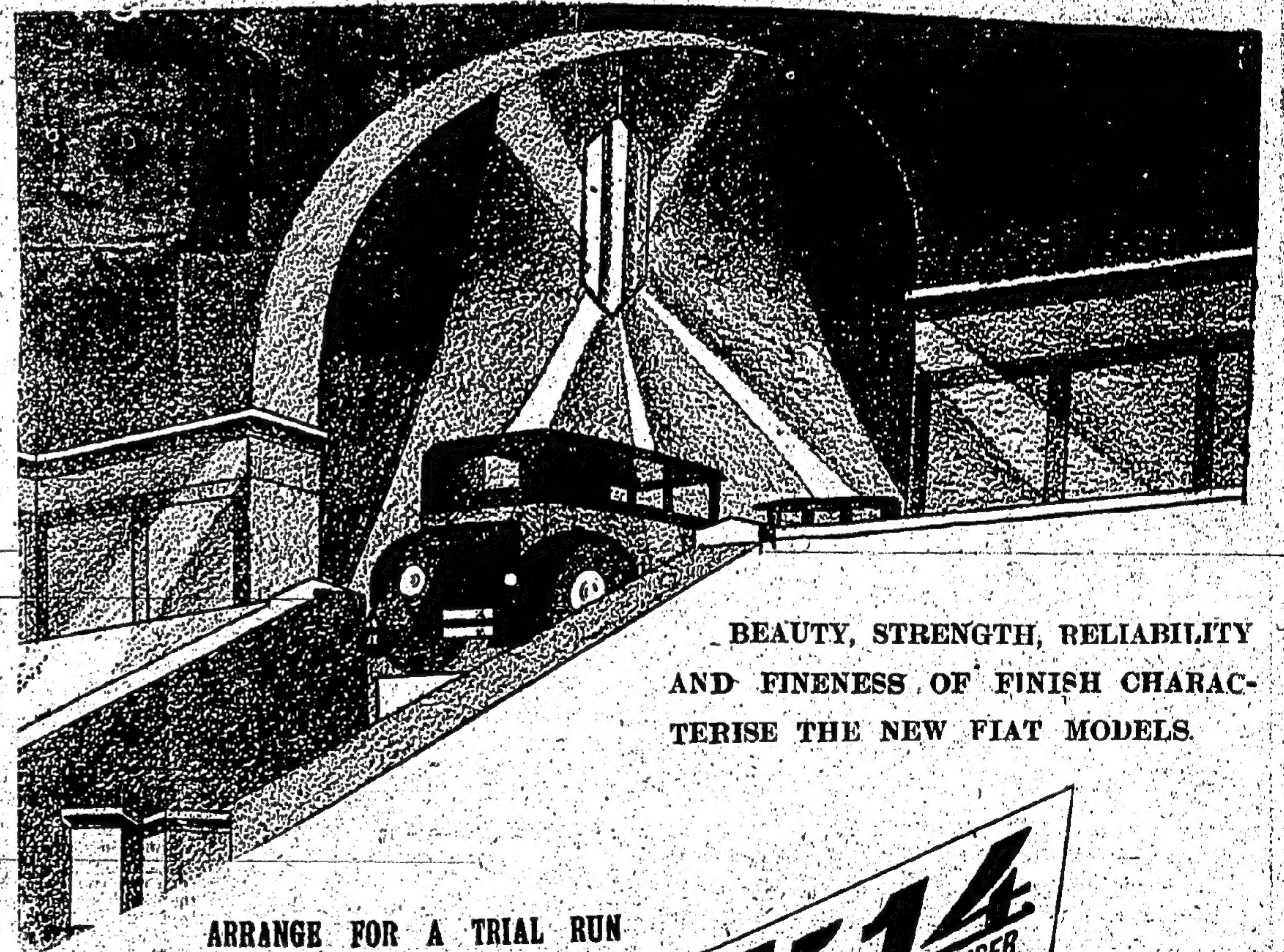
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MEANING OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

CENTRAL BRITISH SCHOOL ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

CROWDED CONDITIONS OF CLASSROOMS.

"We do want our children to rise," said Mr. Nightingale at the annual prize distribution of Central British School yesterday, "but we want them to rise above themselves, not above somebody else; to be straight, fearless and honourable. It seems to me that before any real educational progress is possible, the public in general and the parents in particular must be taught the meaning of education; which is not a substance, but a spirit."

The Headmaster also referred to the crowded condition of classrooms and added that the conditions would be very trying during the summer term and both the health and the work of the staff and pupils must necessarily suffer.

Lady Peel gave away the prizes and there were present a number of men interested in education in the Colony.

FULL LIST OF PRIZE-WINNERS.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The school was opened on 103 days. The maximum number on the roll was 230 (194 in 1929), the average daily attendance during the whole year being 180 (141 in 1929, and 131 in 1928). The attendance was generally satisfactory, though there were several cases of malaria, measles and influenza.

The figures I have quoted are interesting, showing, as they do, the steady growth of the school. At the end of 1930 approached and the number of applications for admission increased, it became evident that we should have to find places for at least seventy new children in the coming year. By careful rearrangement of classes and by obtaining permission to have more than 30 pupils in a classroom, this would be possible.

But this crowding of classrooms is not our only difficulty. Our playground area has been reduced by necessary extensions of the classrooms; the school hall and the laboratories are not nearly large enough to meet our present requirements; and the staff accommodation is inadequate.

The state of congestion in which we exist will be very trying during the summer term and both the health and the work of the staff and pupils must necessarily suffer.

Buildings and Equipment.

Owing to the increase in the numbers attending the school it has been found necessary to provide additional classrooms, lavatories, cloakroom and a kitchen. A housewifery classroom with its necessary equipment has also been added.

Staff.

Miss Anderson was transferred in September from Peak School to fill the vacancy on the staff caused by the resignation of Mrs. Wyatt. In October, Mrs. Brune-Huntell took the place of Miss Anderson, transferred to Belilos Public School, and in December, Miss Curtin of King's College joined the staff in place of Miss Orme who was transferred to Belilos Public School.

Old Pupils' Association.

The Association continues to grow and this year saw the realisation of the ambition of the old pupils when their clubhouse was opened at King's Park. During the year very gratifying news was received of the progress made by old pupils at home. We congratulate G. G. Edwards of Downing College, Cambridge, who has been awarded a "Saxer" Blue, which distinction reflects honour on his old school.

Games and Sports.

Great keenness and enthusiasm were displayed by all at the Annual Sports organised by Mr. Rowall in March, May and St. George's House (Chocolate) winning the inter-house cup. Football, cricket and hockey matches were arranged with schools and service teams, and the tennis courts were well patronised. R. Wood won the 100 yds. Boys Swimming Championship of the Colony.

University Examination.

The results of the university examinations this year were good. Of the eleven candidates from Form 6, who entered for the Matriculation and the Senior Local examination of the University of Hong Kong, seven were successful, two passing the Matriculation examination—one with honours and both with distinction in English—and five the Senior Local examination. The Montargis French Prize (Senior) was awarded to Barbara Budden. In Form V, seven of the ten candidates were successful in the Junior Local examination.

At the annual examination of Forms IV-I, satisfactory results were obtained, 73 per cent. of the candidates qualifying for promotion to higher forms.

Royal Drawing Society.

Very good results were obtained at the examination held in June, the general report of the examiners being: "Quite good and well sustained throughout." Three full school certificates and 60 honours and 65 pass certificates were awarded.

Criticism of Education.

Nowadays there is much criticism of education, but the most vehement in their criticisms are not necessarily those who are really conversant with the advances that have been made during recent years. Our schools are to be tested by the kind of man and woman whom, broadly speaking, they claim to have produced. Many critics declare that we are educating children above their station in life. This is not true. We cannot educate children above their station for we are educating the future men and women, and in this world there is no higher station. We do want our children to rise, but we want them to rise above themselves, not above somebody else, to be straight, fearless and honourable.

A Spirit Not a Substance.

It seems to me that before any real educational progress is possible, the public in general and the parents in particular, must be taught the meaning of education; which is not a substance but a spirit. It is not something of which we must acquire a certain quantity and then stop. There is no end to education which is initiation not apprenticeship. Its scale is not the material scale of commerce; it is a preparation for life, not merely for a livelihood, for living not for a living. It is not the stuffing of a mind, but the illumination and development of intellectual powers and of character. It should produce not machines but responsive men and women prepared for service. Education is in the effort of the pupils, and we must cut adrift from the false view that it is the sitting at a desk and having information pumped into one.

Education should not be regarded merely as a necessary but unpleasant method of passing examinations. It may be defined as the preparation for and the accompaniment of good citizenship, and means the training of mind and hand and soul. For this purpose of good citizenship the mind should be trained in the correct use of the mother tongue, in logical thought and in artistic appreciation and performance. The students will gain the mastery and knowledge of the best said and taught in all ages.

"Our Province."

It is our province, or rather our privilege to refer them to the best and help them to understand, always remembering that they, in due time, will form their own judgments, will welcome scholarly interpretation and will never fail to evince respect for earnest conviction founded on knowledge. They will desire acquaintance with their own language which is the key to the storehouse of the world's literary treasures. Upon this foundation of their own language must be built, if they are to build successfully and enduringly, all their immediate and future intellectual progress, all their developing emotional powers, all their social and industrial existence. By having a command of language they will learn almost everything, without it they will learn almost nothing.

It is our duty, as teachers, to lay that foundation of language and to leave the nature of the building to be determined by later years.

In conclusion I thank all the donors of Prizes, the Vicar of St. Andrew's Church who so kindly gave us permission to use the Church Hall on this occasion, and the Staff for their enthusiastic co-operation and support throughout the year. I wish, Lady Peel, on behalf of Central British School, to thank you for honouring us with your presence here this evening and for so graciously consenting to distribute the prizes.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

University of Hong Kong Matriculation Examination:—B. Budden, Honours, distinction in English; Y. Langley, dist. in English, Ho

Tung Scholarship (Hong Kong University).

University of Hong Kong Senior Local Examination:—M. S. Bander, V. Levkovich, A. Miller, I. Woolley, H. W. Wylie.

University of Hong Kong Junior Local Examination:—A. Chester, A. Dobry, J. Gardiner, R. F. Ingram, G. A. McNeill, K. Snyder, J. R. Suiter.

Montargis French Prize.—B. Budden (Senior).

Government Scholarship.—Form V, A. Dobry; Form IV, P. Gardner; Form 3A, B. Hynes; Form 3B, J. Bryson; Form 2A, J. Booker; Form 2B, A. Holland; Form 1A, A. Mitchell; Form 1B, M. Hensley; Form 1R, E. Richards.

Government Prizes.—Form VI, B. Budden; Form V, A. Dobry; Form IV, P. Gardner; Form 3A, E. Penney; Form 3B, J. Bryson; Form 2A, J. Booker; Form 2B, A. Holland; Form 1A, A. Mitchell; Form 1B, M. Hensley; Form 1R, E. Richards.

Garrison School Scholarship:—G. Budden, J. Gecks, R. Jones, L. Langmead, J. Ripley, G. Wilmet, P. Wilson.

Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co.'s Scholarship:—M. Adam, S. M. Brown.

"J. R. M. Smith" Scholarship:—H. W. Wylie, G. A. McNeill.

Headmaster's Prize:—B. Budden. Scripture Prize (presented by Rev. J. H. Johnston):—V. Levkovich.

Wylie Composition Prize:—A. H. S. Skins.

Ezra Abraham Scholarship:—B. Budden.

War Memorial Prize:—B. Budden.

History Prize (presented by Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin):—V. Levkovich.

Prize for Mathematics (presented by Mr. G. G. Wood):—J. V. Grunberg; 2, J. Jordan.

French Prize (presented by Mr. M. J. B. Montargis):—K. Clarke.

Elementary Science Prize (presented by Mr. T. R. Rowell):—M. A. Taylor.

Royal Drawing Society Examination, 1930.

Division 6:—A. Chester (Honours), A. Maycock (Honours), J. Suiter (Honours).

Division 5:—C. Aris, F. Bird, R. Blyth, A. Chester (Honours), J. Gardiner, V. Levkovich (Honours), A. Miller, J. Thirlwell, W. Wylie.

Division 4:—F. Bacon, S. M. Brown, J. Chubb, M. Clarke (Honours), C. Freeman, J. Gardiner (Honours), D. Gregory, R. Griggs, V. Grunberg (Honours), E. Humphrey, M. Huxford, V. Levkovich, W. Maycock, R. Phillips (Honours), N. Torzoff, J. Thirlwell (Honours), M. Wicheil, R. Wood (Honours).

Division 3:—M. Adam (Honours), C. Bander (Honours), R. Blackmore, J. Bryson (Honours), E. Calvert, M. Everett, F. Fowler, S. Fowler, W. Hill, I. Holland, B. Hynes, J. Jordan, J. Langley (Honours), J. Laurensen, D. Levkovich (Honours), E. Lynam, J. McLeod (Honours), P. Moorey (Honours), L. Phillips, V. Raven, H. Reiton, M. Taylor, Q. Tylecot (Honours), J. Wilson, N. Waldorf (Honours).

Division 2:—M. Adam (Honours), O. Biter (Honours), R. Blackmore (Honours), J. Blake, V. Bond (Honours), J. Booker (Honours), N. Branch, N. Branch (Honours), E. Brewin, P. Craig (Honours), J. Freeman, L. Gregory (Honours), E. Hogbin, R. Holden (Honours), A. Holland (Honours), N. Howe, B. Hynes (Honours), A. Iffa, G. Kelley, A. Laitovetsky, A. Laing, J. Langley (Honours), D. Marshall (Honours), A. Most (Honours), L. Parris, L. Phillips (Honours), V. Raven (Honours), W. Raven, H. Reiton (Honours), E. Reynolds (Honours), E. Rousseau, D. Smith (Honours), G. Swan (Honours), H. Summers, G. Swan (Honours), P. Telfer (Honours), C. Thirlwell (Honours), D. Whitchell (Honours).

Division 1:—K. Baxter (Honours), M. Bell, J. Booker (Honours), J. Booth (Honours), A. Brown (Honours), P. Clark (Honours), E. Evans, E. Fowler, G. Freeman (Honours), G. Goodman (Honours), M. Gow, D. Gregory (Honours), A. Holland (Honours), V. Hollidge, C. Iffa, A. Mackenzie, M. McCaw, J. Mitchell, D. Moss (Honours), A. Rabbitt (Honours), W. Raven (Honours), E. Rousseau (Honours), M. Rousseau (Honours), J. Summers (Honours), D. Taylor (Honours).

MR. G. P. DE MARTIN.

In a brief speech following the distribution of prizes, Mr. G. P. de Martin thanked the donors of prizes and also those who had kindly accepted invitations to attend the prize-giving.

Mr. de Martin paid a tribute to the work which Mr. E. Ralph, who retired from the Education Department last year, did for education of British children in the Colony. "The good reputation of this school is in no small measure due to Mr. Ralph," said Mr. de Martin. "This is the first prize-giving at Central British School since Mr. Ralph has left us, and I don't want to let it pass without remembering the good work he did for the education of British children in the Colony." (Applause.)

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VICTORIA DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS ON THE CHALLENGE OF THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

FAITH, MORALS, UNITY, THE MINISTRY, YOUTH.

The opening session of the Victoria Diocesan Conference took place yesterday, and the proceedings will be concluded to-day.

At the St. John's Cathedral Hall meeting in the evening the President of the Conference, the Bishop of Victoria (the Right Rev. C. R. Dargatzis), gave a masterly summary of the Lambeth Conference. Emphasis was laid on the quest for the unity of the whole Christian Church, already taking the form of closer relationship both with the Orthodox Churches, and the non-episcopal churches. The Bishop said emphatically "there has been no going back on Lambeth 1930," as suggested.

A very interesting address was also given by Mr. E. A. Gaunt on "The Scientist's Approach to God."

THE CHURCH AND THE MODERN WORLD.

The subject on which I am to address you to-day is—"The Challenge of the Lambeth Conference."—the challenge that comes from that Conference to us as a Diocese. And more especially to-day we must think of its challenge to us as a Colonial Church: for as you know our gathering represents primarily the Church of England side of our work, though we are glad to have among us as fraternal delegates two representatives of our Chinese Diocesan Synod.

The Lambeth Conference meets only once in ten years. We are therefore as Church people the more bound to consider its decisions because they affect vitally the Anglican Church throughout the world.

The Christian Doctrine of God.

The first challenge that comes to us is to consider afresh our idea of God. The whole nature of our life is determined by our idea of what is ultimate; by our idea of God.

What is to be the spiritual force which shall teach men the meaning of life, and evolve harmony and order from the mental and moral chaos in which mankind is struggling? Here in this diocese are represented many creeds, and some who have been brought up in the Christian tradition have discarded it. People have every right to ask of us who hold the Christian faith what is the Christian doctrine of God, and how does it supply the guidance which our perplexed generation needs?

The supreme question is—"What relation is there between Jesus Christ, who lived in Palestine at a particular period and the Eternal God; is he more than merely the greatest in a great company of spiritual leaders, is he in his own person very God?"

I cannot stress too strongly the pressing importance of this subject for all our work. And let anyone should be tempted to hold an easy view as to what is involved let me remind you some words of Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of York. Our doctrine is not so much to see this doctrine or that doctrine further articulated or freshly defended; it is to see the whole Christian view of the world, of life, and of God made good against its only contemporary rival (that is what may be called secular or scientific humanism with its self-dependence and denial of God).

Though it often is crowded out in our busy life yet there is in man the instinct for worship; he wants to adore; how is this instinct to find true expression? Above all we need to have ever before us the first resolution of the Lambeth Conference—"We believe that the Christian Church is the repository and trustee of a Revelation of God, given by Himself, which all members of the Church are bound to transmit to others, and that every member of the Church, both clerical and lay is called to be a channel through which the Divine Life flows for the quickening of all mankind."

The Christian Moral Ideal.

The second challenge that comes to us is the challenge to consider afresh the Christian Moral Ideal, more especially in its relation to Marriage and Sex, to Race, to Peace and War.

Dean Inge has recently said that the present revolt against traditional ethics is not based on any philosophy consciously held but rather on a collapse of all authority, which has left the present generation without any universally accepted standards. No one who takes a large view of the world to-day can doubt that the Deity is right.

All sorts of views about marriage and sex are held and are being freely canvassed. It would have been cowardly if the Bishops had refused to face the problem, even though someone has said the section bearing on this subject does not conclude a moral issue but rather creates new conditions under which moral issues have to be decided. The task of building up ethical teaching in the new conditions will not be a short or easy one; and it will need co-operation and criticism from every helpful source.

As regards Race, the adjustment of the relations between different races is one of the major problems of the present century. The principle for which we Christians have to stand is that there exists something wider and higher than the

national state which the national state exists to serve: it is the Kingdom of God, and practically we must realise that to be a Christian implies an entirely new attitude towards our fellow-men.

League of Nations.

There has recently been established among us a branch of the League of Nations Union. I think it is a plain duty of Christian people to do all they can to support the League of Nations and the League of Nations Union, for the League gives expression to the sense of common interest among the nations of the world.

It has been said, and I think truly said, that "conduct is a by-product of religion—an inevitable by-product, but not the main point. Love creates goodness by the way."

The challenges which section two of the Lambeth Report brings to us in this diocese are three.

It is agreed that the existing social order is intolerable and something better than mere happiness and rule are to control us. Standards are to be accepted. As regards Marriage and Sex, we are to have a very important stage in our development, and standards are to be accepted for ourselves and for our community life.

As regards Race and Peace and War: the sense of comradeship and fellowship is not something to be achieved by being directly sought; it follows naturally where men are engaged together in common tasks. The task of the Church is to multiply the number of persons whose relations with their fellow-men are governed by respect and reverence for the individuality of others. Those who have the Christian attitude to their fellow-men will manifest it naturally in racial relations.

There are three things I want to say about Lambeth and the Unity of the Church:—

First, the quest that we are pursuing is that of the visible unity of the whole church of Christ—nothing less. Second, definite advance was made as to closer relationship between the Anglican and the Orthodox Churches.

Thirdly, as regards non-episcopal Churches: I think there was no going back whatever on Lambeth 1930 as some have suggested. It is recognised that the experiment in South India is being made in the hope of "achieving a union between episcopal and non-episcopal churches such as has never yet been achieved" and in a resolution of the Lambeth Conference "we ask the brethren of our communion to stand by our brethren in India, while they make the experiment, with generous goodwill."

As regards ourselves here in this diocese, the challenge that comes to us from Lambeth is that we shall take our part in pursuing the quest of the visible unity of the whole Church of Christ, and in passing I would like to emphasize that the Conference adopted unanimously a resolution in favour of efforts of Evangelism in co-operation with Christians of other Communions.

The Ideal of the Anglican Communion.

By a national sequence we come now to consider the ideal we of the Anglican Communion have before us for ourselves and the future to which we look forward. "Our ideal is nothing less" the fourth report says "than the Catholic Church in its entirety. Viewed in its widest relations, the Anglican Communion is seen as in some sense an incident in the history of the Church Universal. It has arisen out of a situation caused by the divisions of Christendom. We forecast the day when the racial and historical connections which at present characterise it will be transcended and the life of our communion will be merged in a larger fellowship in the Catholic Church."

The principle for which the Anglican Church stands is that of the autonomy of particular churches based upon a common faith and order.

Woman's Service in the Church. A further challenge that comes to us and one which profoundly affects us in a diocese such as this—more particularly of course in our Chinese work—is the challenge of the

secular ministry, and with this is closely connected the call to welcome and use to the full the ministry of women not only in the pastoral work of the Church, but in teaching and worship."

As regards the Chinese Church, the need for more men, and for the highest type of man, for the ministry is clamant. While I have been Bishop an endowment fund for Chinese clergy has been started; it badly needs augmenting.

As regards women's service in the Church, I have this to say. I am well aware that there are able women who are conscious of their vocation to teach Christianity and of their capacity to fulfil this vocation and who would welcome existing standards of training, who feel that the Church is not ready to give them the welcome and opportunity it gives to men. Here in this diocese we owe much to the devotion of women workers, and as Bishop I should welcome the careful consideration as to how the distinctive gifts and ideas of women may be better used in the service of the Church, whether as ordained Deaconesses (which order the Lambeth Conference does not desire should be regarded as the female equivalent of the existing Diaconate, but as an order *in propria*) or in other ways.

The Challenge of Youth.

The final challenge that comes to us is the challenge of Youth. The Church certainly needs the co-operation of youth, and Christianity has in its very nature a peculiar appeal to youth for youth tends to respond to what is ideal and altruistic. And yet a large number of younger men and women to-day are alienated from the Church and organised religion. The Church is in a backward, many of them think.

At any rate as regards the Colonial Church, Hong Kong is for the most part a young people's Colony and it is good that it should be so.

Youth, I am persuaded, is not essentially irreligious and yet too often in this Colony as elsewhere it passes the Churches by on the other side. It would be an overwhelming misfortune if youth were to allow religion to lose its place in our English life, either here or elsewhere. And if this is not to be, the fullest possible co-operation of youth must be invited and secured. I say this not because I think it is not being done among us, but to emphasize its importance. Our Church stands or falls as it wins and can hold youth.

What I want to emphasize with you is that the Lambeth Conference of 1930 does constitute for us as a diocese a real challenge and that bit by bit we must work out our response.

THE SCIENTIST AND GOD.

WHY MATERIALISM DOES NOT SATISFY.

Mr. E. A. Gaunt in the course of his address on the Scientist's approach to God said:

The Scientist I shall speak about is Physics; partly because I am not competent to speak of the biological sciences; but also because it is Physics that has attained most nearly to the ideal of an exact science, and it is Physics whose conspicuous success has influenced the whole background of our thought.

The great unifying idea in physics has been that of matter in motion under fixed laws. The same theory that predicted the fall of an apple predicted also the motions of the planets round the Sun. The physicists of last century delighted in thinking out mechanical models of everything. They felt that when they had described a phenomenon in terms of moving balls, flywheels, and other devices of the engineer, they had penetrated to its inner nature. It was claimed that it should be possible to explain everything by the motion of matter in accordance with the laws of mechanics, and that anything which could not be brought within such a scheme must be illusion.

The Atom.

A physicist who accepted this position could not believe that God was continually at work in the universe, accomplishing his purpose and answering prayers. He could continue for a time to be haunted by the ghost of Victorian physics in the habits of thought that we inherit; but we can recognize that sums of these habits are bad, and try to cultivate better ones. Materialism is attractive because matter seems so obviously real. But that is not the view of physics. This table, like the air, is made of countless atoms. Each atom is not a solid lump; but a miniature solar system. It has a nucleus, its planets are the electrons; but most of the atom is empty space, just as the solar system is mostly empty space.

Matter and Mind.

We are no longer confident that we thoroughly understand matter while mind remains a mystery. We learn about the universe by the telegraphic messages of the senses, travelling upwards to the mind; but physics suggests that our interpretation of these messages is largely mistaken. Physics itself does not now profess to describe the inner nature of the universe,

but only connections between the pointer-readings that can be extracted from it. There is, however, at least one thing of which we have immediate and intimate knowledge, and that is our own mind. In comparing the certainty of things spiritual and temporal, it is well to remember this. It is because we know it so intimately that our mind seems mysterious. We are content to accept the scientific symbols describing a table, of whose nature we know little, but we realize at once that they are inadequate to describe our mind. The more illuminating thing we can say about matter is that it enters into the working of our mind. There is now a tendency not to base an explanation of the mind upon a supposed knowledge of matter, but to hazard a guess at the nature of matter by drawing upon our knowledge of the mind.

We look for causation in nature because we are conscious that we ourselves are able to cause certain effects that we desire. But if determinism were strictly true, the future would already be settled by the past, and we could cause nothing. Physics is not concerned with causation of the kind that we intuitively look for. Its primary laws do not even distinguish between cause and effect; they simply express connections between pointer-readings.

The birth of physics in the 17th century was a protest against abstract rationalism and an insistence upon irreducible and stubborn facts. I said just now that we know our minds more intimately than we know the universe. If there is someone, not ourselves, when we know, not through the senses alone, but with that same intimacy then this is an irreducible and stubborn fact that our philosophy must admit, or stand condemned. It is not very useful to discuss the existence of God; the important question is whether we know him. There is an amusing theory that I am the only person that exists and you are all part of my dream. It is entertaining to debate this theory—which is difficult to refute—and even to be half convinced by it and then to laugh at its absurdity. So, I think, if we knew God as Jesus did, we might enjoy the subtleties of an argument proving his non-existence; and at the end, God and we would laugh together at so absurd a conclusion.

OVER-ZEALOUS CONSTABLE.

REMOVED EVIDENCE TO GET CONVICTION.

REPROVED BY COURT.

Mr. E. H. Williams reproved a Chinese constable yesterday for obliterating evidence which would have benefited defendant, in a case in which a Chinese houseboy was charged with possession of liquor on which it is alleged, duty had not yet been paid.

The defendant was employed by Mr. A. A. R. Botelho and was arrested at the Star Ferry wharf on Monday with two bottles of whisky and a bottle of champagne in his possession.

Inspector Shaftain, in charge of the case, asked permission to withdraw the charges. He said that the police had made enquiries and found the liquor belonged to Mr. Botelho, who was present in Court. Mr. Botelho had been at the Races last week and had ordered a quantity of liquor from Messrs. H. Ruttenberg & Son. The labels were eventually taken off, and after the races, the three bottles in Court had been taken back to Messrs. Ruttenberg & Son, who, however, refused to accept them, as the labels had been removed.

Traces of the labels on the necks of the bottles had been deliberately removed by the Chinese constable who had effected the arrest, before they were taken into Court. His conduct would be the subject of departmental treatment.

His Worship pointed out to the constable that it was not his duty to convict a man whom he had arrested; it was only for him to state the facts of the arrest.

The defendant was discharged.

PLANT LIFE IN THE TROPICS.

TERRORS OF THE JUNGLE.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY DR. HERKLOTS.

Dr. G. A. O. Herklotz delivered a lecture last night at the Union Church Hall, Kowloon, before a large and appreciative audience. Taking as his subject "The Dominance of Plant Life in the Tropics," the lecturer said in part: "The stranger to the tropics always associates in his mind the tropics with jungles and jungles with ravenous beasts of prey. He is correct in his first impression, but very far from correct in his second. In regions of the world where the temperature is high and the rainfall 50 or more inches a year, plants grow at a most alarming rate and to a colossal size. These conditions hold for the equatorial belt and result in the development of dense rain forest.

A visitor to tropical jungle, unless he is especially bent on seeing wild animals and orders his path accordingly, will probably see nothing larger than a monkey and nothing fiercer than a scorpion. Of course there are animals in almost every stretch of jungle, tigers and leopards, elephant and tapir, deer and wild cattle, but they avoid man and are rarely seen except by accident. No, the things to be feared are the spiny rattans, the poisonous and stinging plants, and the small bloodsucking parasites. The visitor must protect himself against these lesser evils by wearing special clothes; if he does so he can forget about guns and revolvers and the like.

First Impressions.

In this short talk it is of course impossible to describe any particular feature in detail. All I can do is to describe some of the outstanding features or in other words, to record first impressions. With the exception of mangrove swamp jungle, which differs considerably from lowland and mountain forest, all types of tropical rain forest have many things in common.

The fierceness of the very large trees at first seems wrong; there is perhaps one giant to an acre, but this is due to their enormous canopies. In Malaya I have seen these giant trees 150-200 feet in height with perhaps not a branch for the first 100 feet. Only at the edge of a jungle clearing is it possible to photograph such a giant tree.

The impenetrable nature of the undergrowth is most striking and is due to tangled masses of vines, rattans, ginger, ferns and the roots of large trees. Cutting a path through this sort of stuff is extremely fatiguing work. It is necessary to blaze a trail, otherwise one can get lost extremely easily and within but a short distance of the base camp.

Sometimes the lianes present a more curious appearance. These lianes are very strong and one of the thickness of a man's thumb will bear a man's weight easily. The chief snag about swarming up such a liane is that one cannot be certain that its apex is firmly fixed to the branches, perhaps 50 or 100 feet above. Also such lianes often serve as bridges for very fierce and large warrior ants!

The rattans are a group of climbing palms whose stems grow sometimes to a length of more than 600 feet; they are abundant in certain types of wet jungle. The leaves of these palms have long whip-like extensions which are armed with recurved hooks arranged in scimitar bands like scallars. These hooks are really terrible and one avoids rattans more than any other jungle plant. A companion may touch a part of rattan 50 feet ahead of you resulting in a lead tip bending down and catching you in the face. One once hooked me in the nose and on several occasions has my topes been lifted from my head.

Local Pandanus. On the sandy shores of Big Wave Bay, Shau O, Deep Water Bay, etc., are a number of plants called *scow pines*, or in Latin *Pandanus*. These have relatives in Malayan jungle which have leaves with toothed edges as barbarous as our native species. Some of these relatives are climbing plants and their saw-like leaves hang down ready to lacerate the face of the unobservant botanist. The forest paths are always interesting. On their banks grow ferns closely related to the fern which we call Hong Kong brake. Occasionally one is lucky enough to get a view of a group of two ferns, perhaps the most beautiful of all jungle forms of life. Tree ferns are most abundant in wet jungle high up on the mountain sides; I have seen them growing luxuriantly in Malaya, Java and the Philippines; different species but all very similar.

Jungle giants often have strange and complicated roots. Frequently they thicken considerably in two places, forming plank-like structures. I have seen a plank made from a portion of a single buttress root. At other times, especially in the case of fig trees, innumerable prop roots are produced, some of which grow straight down into the soil, others of which encircle the

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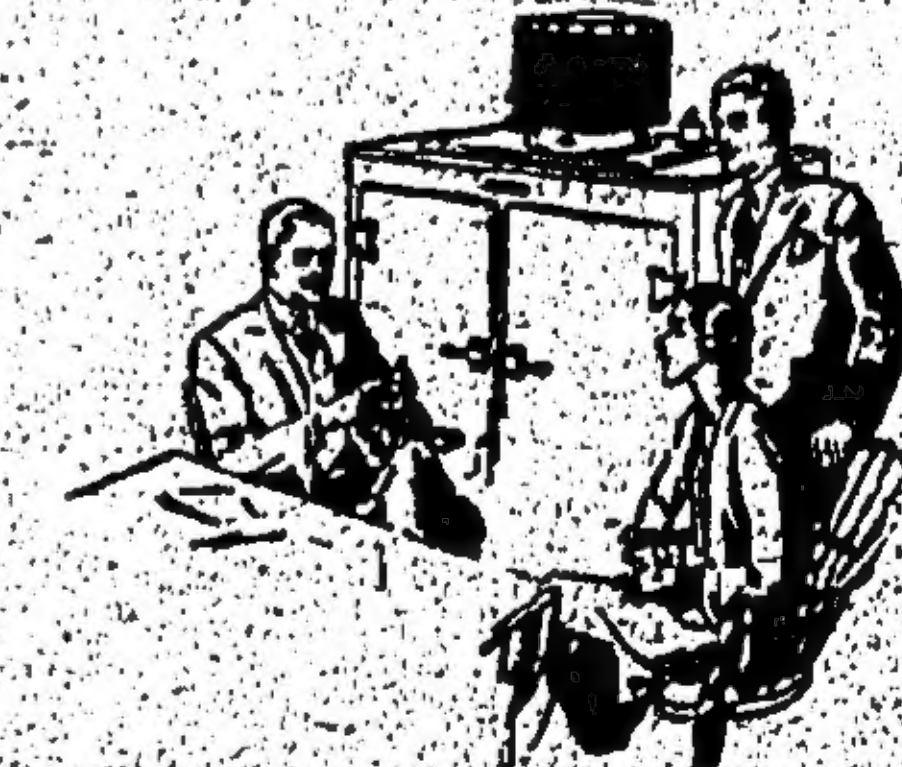
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Just glance at that gleaming Monitor Top containing the people unit that operates a General Electric Refrigerator for just a few cents per day. Hermetically sealed in a permanent bath of oil, the mechanism is safe from air, moisture, dirt or rust. No oiling. Quiet as a whisper.

The unit on top takes advantage of natural laws—displaces heat above the refrigerator, permitting a smaller motor. All-Steel, heavily insulated cabinets bar out heat, retain cold.

Know the savings in food protection, health, time and labor that a General Electric brings. Be sure of years of dependable service. See the many attractive models—a size for every home.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

ALL-STEEL REFRIGERATOR—ELECTRIC WATER COOLERS
COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATORS—ELECTRIC MILK COOLERS

On View at—
Wm. C. Jack & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
The General Electric Co. (China), Ltd.
ANDERSEN, MEYER & COMPANY, LTD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONG KONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD YEARLY DRAWING OF 40 DEBENTURES (1928-29) of the HONG KONG CLUB, Payable on WEDNESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1931, will be held in the CLUB HOUSE, at 11 O'clock A.M. on FRIDAY, the 30th MARCH, 1931.

By Order,
T. A. ROBERTSON, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 11th March, 1931. [444]

POLICE INTER-FOUR SPORTS.

FOOTBALL.

HONG KONG POLICE

SHANGHAI POLICE

THURSDAY, MARCH 12th,

4.15 P.M.

ADMISSION TO COVERED STANDS—

£1.10 (Including Tax). [445]

THE HONG KONG BRANCH OF THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION.

Mr. A. M. BOWEN-SMITH

Will Lecture on

"WAR BOOKS"

In The CATHEDRAL HALL

At 5.30 P.M. TO-MORROW

(THURSDAY, MARCH 12).

R. K. M. SIMPSON,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. [418]

FANLING HUNT & RACE CLUB.

MARCH MEETING.

RACES Nos. 4 AND 5

POST ENTRIES.

ATTENTION is drawn to the fact that these races are open to Members and Lady Racing Members of the Hong Kong Jockey Club as well as Members of the FANLING HUNT AND RACE CLUB. [451]

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIRST EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 14th MARCH, 1931, commencing at 2 P.M. The first race will be at 2.30 P.M.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Members are notified that they and their Ladies must wear their Badges prominently displayed. No one without a Badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$2.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon introduction by a Member, such Member to be responsible for Payment of All Obit. &c.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will not be on sale at the Race Course. Members can obtain upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges (Limited to Two) for the Free Admission, to the Members' Enclosure of Wives, Lady Relatives and Friends. Names must be stated when applying. On No Pretext will Children be permitted in either Enclosure during the Meeting.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The Price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$2.00 including tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price. Bookmakers, the Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

Hong Kong, March 10th, 1931. [450]

HONG KONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIFTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONG KONG CLUB will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 12th MARCH, 1931, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
T. A. ROBERTSON, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 11th Mar., 1931. [401]

THE TRUTH ABOUT

REAL CHOCOLATES!

When you bite into a CLIFTON Chocolate and taste fruit, you know quite well it's the flavour of real fruit, which has been picked for its absolute perfection.

CLIFTON Chocolates

are widely known for their smooth richness, toothsome fillings and delightful sweetness, while mints, creams, fruits, nuts and caramels are daintily assorted and elegantly packed.

"CLIFTON

CHOCOLATES."

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE HONG KONG DISPENSARY

TEL. 20016.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th DAY of MARCH, 1931, at the BOARD ROOM of the Company, Second Floor, EXCHANGE BUILDING, Hong Kong, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Financial Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1930, and re-electing Two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 11th MARCH, 1931. Both Days inclusive.

Dated this 11th day of Feb., 1931.

By Order of the Board,

W. L. McKENZIE, Secretary.

14, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong. [353]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the HONG KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the 16th MARCH, 1931, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st OCTOBER, 1930.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 11th DAY of MARCH, to THURSDAY, the 17th DAY of MARCH, 1931, Both Days inclusive, during which period NO Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hong Kong, 11th March, 1931. [483]

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.

MORTGAGE BANK AND ESTATE AGENTS.

"PEAK MANSIONS"

Six-roomed & Five-roomed Apartments

PRINCE EDWARD ROAD, KOWLOON.

Detached and Semi-detached Villas

Modern Construction with Garages.

"CAMBAY BUILDINGS"

Flats with Modern Conveniences.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 3.38 p.m., stated—

The anti-cyclone remains near Shanghai, and the depression to the east of the Loochoos. Local Forecast:—N. and N.E. winds, moderate, overcast with fog and drizzle at first, probably improving.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. 30281.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24511.
London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, MARCH 11, 1931.

THE BACKGROUND TO SOVIET "DUMPING."

A WARNING against Soviet "dumping" was one of the surprises in the speech of the Chairman of the Directors of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, at the annual meeting. Attention has already been drawn in this Colony to what is going on in North China, and we make no apology for repeating Mr. PLUMMER's warning.

The process (of dumping) has started already and I fear we must be prepared for a possible rapid development. How to deal with this danger of having the markets of the world flooded by Soviet goods produced and marketed under conditions utterly alien from the standards of other countries, is a question which I cannot undertake to discuss, but it is one which, I feel, deserves close study and thought by all those affected, and there are few indeed to whom this does not apply.

A very able observer, Mr. C. J. KERCHUK, the London Daily Express correspondent, who has made a careful examination of conditions in Russia, is strongly of opinion that the "Five Years' Plan," is foredoomed to failure. He gives the three following reasons:

First, because the revolutionaries must always dominate the engineers and experts who alone know the job of construction and production.

Secondly, because the transport system of the country, with its thousands of miles of railways, and its last year alone, has practically broken down under the enormous burden of the extra traffic of the plan.

Thirdly, because with production on the scale contemplated in the Five-Year Plan under the coercive system and the terrible conditions of labour prevailing under Communism, it cannot possibly succeed in fifty years, let alone in five.

"If I am wrong," he adds, "and the Industrial Shell of Soviet Russia opens into something real and vital, then skilled labour, capitalism and individual enterprise will have to admit to decades of false superiority. If Russia, in other words, is right, then the whole world has been wrong!"

On the other hand, the formidable figures given by Mr. KERCHUK seem to answer his own arguments. He says:

Through the whole length and breadth of that vast territory of ten thousand miles, stretching from the Ural Mountains to the Caucasus, described by the newspapers as "Russia's new industrial front"—her battle line—immense factories are springing up, industries are being created and cities being born in a night.

Nijni Novgorod—to name one typical example—has emerged as Communism's first model city.

It has become a Russian Detroit, fashioned on the lines of Ford's greatest motor works in America, is expected, when completed, to produce 100,000 motor-cars in a year.

Cheliabinsk in the Ural, Stalingrad on the Volga, and Kharkoff in the Ukraine, are building three enormous tractor factories, from which—if tractors ever emerge at all—there are expected 150,000 tractors between them in a year.

One, indeed, need not travel beyond the principal cities to be struck by the progress of construction. Modified skyscrapers have appeared in Moscow since there were before. Factories and countless workers' dwellers are rearing to completion, and the programme still goes on.

Another observer on the spot states:

"The Communist faithful, engaged on their exacting job of re-shaping the world, react to the faintest doubt of the ultimate success of their undertaking. They have an almost mystic faith in their cause. A nation of 100,000,000 people inhabiting one-sixth of the world's dry surface is concentrating all its energies upon the task. It subsists on short rations, has given up all comforts and many necessities, submits to an almost military discipline in which individual freedom is unthinkable. The whole record of humanity reveals no parallel to this tremendous undertaking. Whether it succeeds or fails, it will remain the outstanding event of our epoch. Certain it is that the projected industrialization of one-sixth of the earth's habitable area—including the industrialization of farming—must affect the economy of the rest of the world. Already the first feeble successes have raised a storm of fear finding expression in outcries about Soviet 'dumping.'"

CRICKET.

From time to time there is an outcry against the decadence of English sport. The victory of South Africa in the recent Test Matches in that country has offered a peg on which to hang another stupid outburst, in certain quarters. In some games we are outdone by other nations, chiefly because we refuse to specialize in one activity to the exclusion of all others. And we claim that this reflects greater glory on a country to produce a young athlete who can win the hundred yards, the quarter, the hurdles and the weight in one day against the pick of the opposing University, than to produce one who adds a few inches to, or clips off a second or two from, the world's record in one specialized event. But as regards cricket, there is nothing wrong with the game. In selecting the side to go to South Africa the M.C.C. announced that there would be an endeavour to try out the younger men. It may be they have failed to do this adequately, but it must be remembered that they had to bear in mind that they could not risk offending the whole of South African cricket by sending a definitely poor side. Elsewhere in this issue we publish an article which analyzes the details of the Test Matches. Suffice it to say here that VOCE, aged twenty-two, and PEEBLES, aged twenty-three, took several more wickets than did MAURICE TATE, though at a slightly greater cost. This is most encouraging.

The side was unfortunately losing, from injury, SANDHAM almost at once, and DUCKWORTH after the third Test. Yet the second disaster revealed the fact that the stumper of the Lancashire second eleven, FARRIMOND, was fully capable to take his place in the English team. There is no decadence in English cricket. It may be that there is too much of it and that the great bowlers suffer from continuous play. We cannot recollect how long it is since Tate had a winter's rest, for when not playing in Australia, or South Africa, he has often accepted a coaching engagement in India. It is the greater struggle for existence in these modern days that has hit English cricket hard. The professional finds that he is unable to neglect the handsome offers for winter coaching that he receives. The brilliant young amateur finds that the open space of the cricket field is healthier but less lucrative than the confined atmosphere of an office. Most of us can remember the time when little All-England teams were amateur. But as the days go on fewer and fewer young men can afford the leisure to play through season after season of county cricket.

But, though it may be true that England is never able to develop to the utmost her potential strength of cricket, we maintain that it does not matter a straw. County cricket gives a living to hundreds, and healthy pleasure to tens of thousands. It would be a sad day which saw its end. But the real soul of English cricket lies not in Lord's or in the Oval, but in many a hundred village greens and small enclosures where village and club cricket flourish every summer.

There is no need to try out upon the decadence of English cricket until one comes to see the game being played throughout the countryside. It may not indeed be very skillful cricket always. But it is the game that opens the lungs and broadens the chest and above all it is played in such a spirit that it has become a synonym for scrupulously fair and upright behaviour.

Forrest, Fleet Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[All letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, unless so directed, on account of good faith.—Ed.]

A NURSERY RHYME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—Every mother will agree that you mustn't tell the children fairy tales every night. You must sing them Nursery Rhymes sometimes. This one can be sung to the tune of "Sing a Song of Sixpence." It will be published later in book form with the music at 1/6.—Yours, etc., WUNANSICKS.

SING A SONG OF STERLING.

Sing a song of Sterling
Contracts made in Quide
Buying in the market, making sterling bids.

When the contract doesn't suit,
Tear it up, it's nowt.
That'd be a silly thing to make a fuss about.

Gov'nor on the mountain
Counted up his money.
Found he was a thousand short,
Said "By Gum, that's funny."

Found he'd got four thousand left,
Said "It might be wuss,
Can't see why some people's makin' such a fuss."

Taipans go a betting
Lose a thousand buck,
"Have another drink, lad, ain't it rotten luck."

Taipans' wives go racing
Have a jolly day,
Oh, why isn't everybody put on sterling pay?

Civil blokes from England
See it all and think,
"Very funny business, make you take to drink."

Wonder when their time's up
Mugs will still be found
To come ten thousand miles, Sir, for such a funny pound.

POPSY REBUKED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—I feel it would be neglect of duty not to protest against to-day's letter from the person who shelters himself behind the pretentious pseudonym of "Popsy." Even dumb creatures are not safe from her lampooning.

As for her revenue-raising suggestion, I can only express my most fervent wish that it will be ignored; indeed I can hardly think that much attention will be paid to it by the Authorities of a Colony where hygiene has always been considered of the utmost importance, as witness the selection of some amongst our leading citizens to sit upon the Sanitary Board. It is very evident that the interests of the home-so dear to the ordinary but nice girl—have no appeal to "Popsy"—Yours, etc., MIDDLE-AGED RESIDENT Hong Kong, March 10, 1931.

The K.R.A.

"Kowloon's Parliament" met on Monday for their eleventh Annual Meeting, but beyond some general remarks on the year's work by the Rev. J. Horace Johnston, there was little of public interest. Hardly any mention was made at the meeting of the activities of the Association during the past year, beyond the statement "that the work was carried out with a quietness that was a mark of conscious strength and with a sureness of touch which was the outcome of matured experience." It was a little disappointing to find no questions asked by members present when "Any other business" came up for discussion. Is it because the Peninsula is a Utopia or did the meeting doubt the "conscious strength" of the Association? Its strength is idle to suggest a state of things, denotes a healthy state of things, for surely it is difficult to believe that there is no resident in Kowloon who has not at some time or other during the past twelve months felt the urge to bring some point or other to public notice but has not done so for want of opportunity. It is to be feared that the public-spirited officers of the Association were rather badly let down by the members on Monday, and the affairs of the K.R.A. furnish the strongest possible argument against a municipal form of government in the Colony. Every Kowloon resident should belong to the K.R.A., but the membership is very small, and from this membership less than half were present at the meeting. In this connection it would not be out of place to mention the apathy of the Chinese population. Now that a Chinese gentleman has been elected Chairman, a gentleman whose qualifications are beyond question, it is to be hoped that more Chinese will take an interest in their place of residence.

Latest Cables.

The death is announced of Sir Alfred Robb, the well-known journalist. Gandhi, on his return to Delhi, was enthusiastically received by his devotees. The Council of the British Association have resolved to nominate Sir Alfred Ewing President for 1932.

A leading banker in America is quoted by the New York Times as forecasting an improvement in the international financial conditions.

Owing to the opposition of the Privy Council to the lowering of the age qualification for voters in Japan, the Government has decided to withdraw the Electoral Reform Bill.

The League of Nations Commission, which is enquiring into the traffic in women and girls in the Far East, arrived at Shanghai yesterday to study the conditions there.

It is reported from Washington that in connection with the formation of the Government's Russian policy, it is understood that recognition of the Soviet is not contemplated.

Mr. Hamaguchi, Premier of Japan, appeared in the Diet yesterday for the first time since he was wounded in an attempt on his life, and he was received with loud applause.

Alfred Arthur Rouse, who was sentenced to death in connection with what has been described as the Blazing Motor-Car Murder, was executed in Bedford Prison yesterday morning.

The King's Government has sent \$2,000 to the Catholic Mission, which are to be given to the bandits in order to avert the immediate murder of Father Tierney, who was captured on November 30.

Page 7.

★ Local Notes and Events ★

The output of the Kailash Mining Administration's mines for the week ended February 21 was nil, and the sales during the period were \$1,417 tons.

Our readers are reminded that the A.D.O. are giving a matinee performance of "Art and Mrs. Bottle" at the Theatre Royal this afternoon at 2.15.

By favour of the Star Ferry Co. special late ferries will be run at 1.15 a.m., 1.45 a.m. and 2.15 a.m. in connection with the S.P.O.A. Ball which takes place on Friday night.

Pleading guilty to a charge of negligent driving on his motor-cycle on February 24, along Pokfulam Road, Mr. L. Spracht, of Messrs. Melchers & Co., was fined \$20 at Central Magistracy yesterday.

The death roll in the landslide at Shekai, in the vicinity of the Shing Mun Valley, which occurred on Monday, has been brought up to seven; one of the victims (Leung Kam) lies in a critical condition in the hospital.

A fine of \$10 was imposed by Mr. Schofield at Central Magistracy yesterday on a Chinese, who pleaded guilty to causing a nuisance by unnecessarily knocking his motor-car horn at 4.50 a.m. on February 21, in Arbuthnot Road.

A report has been made to the police by Dr. J. Anderson to the effect that his Overland-Whisper, No. 2759, which he left in Chater Road on Monday, was stolen some time between 4 p.m. and midnight on that day.

The following forthcoming weddings are announced:—Mr. Liang, Sai Wo, of the Education Department, to Miss Yuen (Mrs. Mary Ho) daughter of Mr. Ho Kwong, of 72, Mandelaine Road, Mr. Castano, 12, Madelon, Pacheco, of 10, Granville Road, to Miss Angelina Maria Baptista, of 831, Canton Road, Kowloon.

Pleading guilty to the charge of arriving in the Colony with a number of pigs which were not kept in regulation crates, Capt. J. Jacobson of the S.S. Gustav Diederichsen was fined \$25 by Comdr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday.

Last week's return of notifiable diseases shows six cases of typhoid (one fatal), two cases of small-pox and five deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, while the return for the 24 hours ended at midnight on Monday shows two cases of typhoid fever.

Convicted on a charge of unlawful possession of an electric light shade and sitting, a gardener employed by the Rev. G. E. Powell of 400, The Peak, was fined \$30 or three weeks' hard labour by Mr. E. H. Williams at Central Magistracy yesterday.

A coolie employed by the Green Island Cement Company was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for the theft of 60 bags and nuts, the property of the Company, by Mr. Hamilton, at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. In passing sentence, Mr. Hamilton said: "As you admitted it, I have let you off with two weeks' less; otherwise you would have got two months."

The annual Trinity College (Dublin University) Dinner was held on Thursday last in the Hong Kong Club, Colonel C. D. Myles, O.B.E., presiding. Absence from the Colony prevented Sir Joseph Kemp, C.B.E., from being present and both Surgeon Captain T. W. Myles, O.B.E., R.N., and Major H. P. Hart, M.C., were unavoidably prevented from attending. Those present included: Surgeon-Lieut. R. Baker, The Rev. G. E. Carpenter, A. G. Clarke, Surgeon-Lieut. J. J. Cusack, Major F. G. Flood, M.C., The Rev. H. F. Foley, Dr. G. V. A. Griffith, B. H. Halliwell, Major F. Harris, M.C., Dr. R. B. Jackson, O.B.E., Kennedy-Skipiton, O. P. de Martin, M.B.E., J. Megarry, H. C. Macchamara, J. H. McEvert, Colonel C. D. Myles, O.B.E., M. G. O'Connor, C. G. Perdue, W. La B. Sparrow, E. G. Stewart, Major P. S. Stewart, Professor R. E. Tottenham, and E. H. Williams.

Looking Back 25 Years.

The programme of the concert to be given at the Theatre Royal to-night in aid of the Union Church New Organ Fund is a very attractive one. There are four instrumental items by the excellent band of the German flagship *Fuerst Bismarck*. Mr. Joki contributes a solo in the first part, and in the second part joins Messrs. Koenig and Gollins in a trio for violin, viola and violoncello. The vocalists are Miss Humphreys and Mrs. D. E. Brown (soprano), Mrs. Kruger (mezzo-soprano), Mrs. A. G. Gordon (contralto), Mr. W. M. Stewart (bass), and Mr. W. E. Lockie (baritone). A duet for cello and piano will be played by Mr. G. Koenig and Mr. G. Grimbles. *Hong Kong Daily Press*, March 11, 1906.

Looking Back 50 Years.

In passing sentence yesterday at the Criminal Sessions upon Mak Aping and Wong Ahau charged with ill-treating a little Chinese girl, the Chief Justice pertinently asked whether the case did not justify all that he had previously said from the Bench against kidnapping and that domestic bondage which he calls domestic slavery. The facts of the case were simply these. The two prisoners lived together, and the little girl was the woman's purchased domestic. The woman Mak Aping had formerly been the inmate of a brothel and it would seem that all the smelt of human kindness had long since dried up in her breast, owing probably to the hardening, depraving influence of the life she had led, and the tainted moral atmosphere she had breathed. The child was subjected to a long course of the most systematic ill-treatment at the hands of the prisoners. This cruelty culminated in floggings in the course of one of which the poor girl's leg was broken, and her eye cut by blows from a rattan cane. Her limbs were chained to the floor, and she was branded with hot iron. Well might Sir John Smalke characterize the case as one of the grossest that had ever come before him. The girl is permanently injured and scarred; and at one time her condition was considered critical. The sentence of three years' penal servitude passed upon the prisoners by his Lordship was not one which too severe. *Hong Kong Daily Press*, March 11, 1931.

FATHER TIERNEY'S FATE.

KIANGSI GOVERNMENT AVERTING MURDER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEIPING, Mar. 10.

The Kiangsi Government has sent \$2,000 to the Catholic Mission which are to be given to the bandits in order to avert the immediate murder of Father Tierney, of the Columbian Mission, who was captured at Kienchang on November 30.

The bandits are still holding him and demanding \$11,000, and much anxiety is felt, as he is believed to be in very poor health as the result of the hardships of captivity.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND GIRLS.

L.O.N. COMMISSION ARRIVES AT SHANGHAI.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Mar. 10.

The League of Nations Commission enquiring into the traffic in women and girls in the Far East has arrived to study the conditions in Shanghai.

The Commission has already visited Siam, Indo-China, Hong Kong and the Philippines.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

DRAFTING A PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION.

(Chun Wan Yat Pao.)

NANKING, Mar. 10.

With the approach of the date for the holding of the People's Convention, the special Committee appointed by the Nanking Government to draw up a provisional constitution for discussion and adoption by the People's Convention is busily engaged in formulating a draft.

According to the opinion of the Committee, the drawing-up of the provisional constitution must be guided by the Three People's Principles enunciated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and based on the necessities of the present situation in China. It is in no way patterned after the example of foreign constitutional governments, for it must meet the various demands of the Tutelage Period. Such a constitution must also necessarily be inflexible, so that it may train people to better exercise their political rights.

MOSCOW MENSHEVIK TRIAL SENTENCES.

ACCUSED PROMISE TO BEHAVE THEMSELVES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Moscow, Mar. 9.

After deliberating for 25 hours, the Supreme Court trying 14 members of the "All-Union Bureau of the Central Committees of Mensheviks," passed sentence of 10 years imprisonment on seven of their number: Groman, Babay, Sukhanov, Ginzburg, Jakovich, Petunin and Fimynenselsky.

They had pleaded guilty to charges of plotting to overthrow the Soviet State and to establish a capitalist regime with foreign help. Lighter sentences were passed on their colleagues. Though the lowest was five years, the highest was eight years imprisonment.

The accused all promised to devote the rest of their lives to faithful service to the Soviet if given a chance.

GERMANY'S RELATIONS WITH SOVIET.

CONCLUSION OF AN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Moscow, Mar. 9.

The relations between Germany and the Soviet are likely to be strengthened as a result of the conclusion of an Economic Agreement between the Chairman of the Soviet Supreme Council and a delegation of German industrialists visiting Moscow.

BAVARIAN STEEL WORKERS LOCKED-OUT.

ARBITRATION AWARD DISAPPEARS EMPLOYERS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Berlin, March 9.

Forty thousand people employed in the Bavarian steel industry have been locked out by their employers, who are dissatisfied with an arbitration award allowing only a five to six per cent. cut in wages, instead of the requested 15 per cent.

BLAZING CAR MURDER.

ROUSE EXECUTED AT BEDFORD YESTERDAY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, Mar. 10.

Alfred Arthur Rouse was executed in Bedford prison at eight o'clock this morning.

It has been revealed that the Home Secretary, Mr. J. R. Clynes, before finally endorsing the death sentence took the extraordinary course of conferring with Justice Sir G. J. Talbot, who tried the case, and the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart), who presided over the Court of Criminal Appeal.

"BRAIN OF ROOM FORTY."

NOMINATED PRESIDENT OF BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, Mar. 10.

The Council of the British Association have resolved to nominate Sir Alfred Ewing President for 1932. Sir Alfred Ewing during the first three years of the Great War was the mysterious "Brain of Room Forty" in the department of the Admiralty dealing with enemy cypher, and he was instrumental in enabling the Allies to ascertain the enemy plans before the Battle of Jutland.

TRADE DISPUTES' ACT.

NO FURTHER PROPOSALS FOR THE PRESENT.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUBOV, Mar. 9.

In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister said he did not at present propose to introduce any further proposals relating to the repeal or amendment of the Trade Disputes' Act of 1927.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

LEADING AMERICAN BANKER PREDICTS IMPROVEMENT.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

New York, Mar. 10.

An improvement in the international financial conditions is forecast by a leading banker and quoted by the New York Times.

He predicts the resumption of foreign financing within 60 days. This opinion is based on the marked improvement in the conditions abroad together with evidence of accumulating strength in the American bond market.

The banker states that foreign loans, even on a small scale, would be considered a step in the direction of worldwide improvement in international finances.

He is of the opinion that Central European and South American countries need funds, and Australia could profitably employ a loan.

AMERICA'S RUSSIAN POLICY.

RECOGNITION NOT CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10.

In connection with the formulation of the Government's Russian policy, it is understood that recognition of the Soviet Government is not contemplated.

"DON'T LET US GO TO WAR!"

REMARKABLE PROPOSAL BY U.S. REAR-ADMIRAL.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, March 9.

A somewhat remarkable amendment to the American Constitution has been recommended to the War Policies Commission by Rear-Admiral McGowan, who was U.S. Paymaster-General during the war. Rear-Admiral McGowan urges a stipulation in the Constitution preventing the United States from going to war, except in the case of a hostile attack, until after a referendum of the whole country has been taken.

He also suggests that should war break out, every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 35 should be taken to prohibit the increasing of commodity prices during war.

Such measures, thinks the Rear-Admiral, would conduce to peace. He says: "Our best contribution to the peace of the world ought to come in making it very difficult for us to become involved in war."

FRANCO-ITALIAN NAVAL AGREEMENT.

JAPAN'S REPLY ENDORSES PLAN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Tokyo, Mar. 10.

It is learned that Japan's reply indicating her attitude towards the Franco-Italian naval agreement has been transmitted to London.

No details have yet been made public, but it is understood that the reply expresses unreserved approval, though various comments in the nature of desiderata are appended.

It is intimated that attention is drawn to the large submarine tonnage allotted to France, and also the large tonnage of superannuated war craft.

Another point which is believed to have been taken up in the reply is the question of capital ships. As the agreement proposes to allow both France and Italy to exceed the limits set by the Washington Treaty, it is feared that this may entail re-ratification of the Treaty in a modified form, which is considered undesirable.

It is also feared that if France and Italy build new capital ships now, this will tend to nullify the hopes of reaching an agreement for the abolition of capital ships at the Conference in 1936.

It is presumed that these comments are intended to be taken into consideration at next year's Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

PREMIER HAMAGUCHI OF JAPAN.

APPEARS IN DIET AFTER FOUR MONTHS' ABSENCE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Tokyo, Mar. 10.

Loud applause from all parties greeted Mr. Hamaguchi, the Premier, when he entered the Diet this afternoon for the first time since he was wounded on November 14.

The Premier expressed his thanks for the sympathy shown to him, after which he formally received the congratulations of the leaders of the Opposition.

Mr. Hamaguchi is still weak, but he gave evidence that he has lost none of his fighting spirit.

JAPAN'S ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO WITHDRAW MEASURE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Tokyo, Mar. 10.

The Privy Council strongly opposes lowering the age of qualification for parliamentary voters, and in consequence the Government has decided to withdraw the Electoral Reform Bill.

HAKODATE 'QUAKE.

MINOR DAMAGE REPORTED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Tokyo, Mar. 10.

The damage in yesterday's quake does not appear to have been more serious than that caused by an ordinary winter gale in England.

In addition to that mentioned a number of houses in the cities of Morioka and Hachinohe were slightly damaged. A good deal of property was probably smashed.

The vernacular papers estimated the total loss at not more than \$4,000. There were no casualties.

PARIS-TOKYO FLIGHT.

FRENCH AVIATORS EN ROUTE TO ALAHABAD.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Karachi, Mar. 10.

Bartini and Moench, the French aviators, who are engaged on a flight to Tokyo, left Karachi for Allahabad at 7 o'clock this morning.

ANGLO-SOVIET DEBT ISSUE.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEED VERY SLOWLY.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUBOV, Mar. 9.

In the House of Commons today, several questions were put as to the progress of the Anglo-Soviet Debts and Claims Committee.

Dr. Dalton said the main committee had met 11 times. Two Sub-Committees had held meetings, but had not yet reported, while the four other Sub-Committees had not yet met.

BALKANS EARTH TREMORS.

LANDSLIDES AND SPOUTING OF GEYSERS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Belgrade, Mar. 9.

Underground rumblings, the awesome crash of landslides, and the spouting of great geysers of boiling water are among the terrifying features of the earthquake in Yugoslavia.

Strumitsa Revellers Sobered.

Suddenly the lights failed and the ceilings fell.

The guests, who were immediately sobered, rushed into the blackness of the rainy night and huddled in the fields till dawn.

Mineral springs at Strumitsa, which were dried up, reappeared in great cracks at Valupor, 10 miles distant.

There is still no telephone communication at Skopje (Uskub), consequently it is impossible to ascertain details of the catastrophe there.

It is officially announced that the Government intends to meet all expenditure arising from the earthquake, and consequently subscriptions will not be raised nor contributions accepted from abroad.

The cold and hunger are increasing the sufferings of people in the stricken region.

It is confirmed that a number of houses collapsed in Solouka, whilst many villages in South-Eastern Yugoslavia were destroyed.

A number of railway stations have been destroyed, the lines damaged, and the traffic stopped.

Death-Roll Does Not Exceed a Hundred.

VIENNA, Mar. 10.

It is now believed that the death-roll in the Balkans earthquake will not exceed 80 to 100.

Fourteen villages were wiped out, and 2,000 houses were destroyed.

Six families comprising nine and six members, respectively, are among the dead.

One thousand families are without shelter in the Sava district alone.

GANDHI RETURNS TO DELHI.

FRANTIC ENTHUSIASM OF HIS DEVOTEES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Ahmedabad, Mar. 10.

Within a couple of days of the anniversary of his departure at the head of a column of Volunteers to initiate the civil disobedience movement, Gandhi returned from Delhi amid the frantic enthusiasm of his devotees, who raided the train practically at every stopping place en route and dangerously clambered on to the running-boards, buffers and even the roofs of the coaches, showering the Mahatma with gifts of money, garlands and flowers.

The Nawab of Palanpur boarded the train at Palanpur and accompanied Gandhi some distance. He rode on the bare wooden seats in a third-class carriage, strangely contrasting with the simple-robed Mahatma.

SLAVE TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIA.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUBOV, March 9.

In the House of Commons today, when questioned on the resolutions of the League Committee which met in London recently to advise on the assistance to be given to Liberia in dealing with slavery and forced labour, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hugh Dalton, said the League Government were represented on the Committee and the decisions were unanimous.

He added that the British Government had every reason to hope that the exports on general administration who were proceeding to Monrovia would be able to propose suitable action to end the unsatisfactory state of affairs revealed in the report of the Commission of Enquiry.

Edmond Considerably in Red Sea. Dr. Dalton stated that no specific instances of slave-trading across the Red Sea were brought to the notice of the British Government last year, though he feared it was quite possible that shipments of slaves from the African to the Arabian coast took place.

The activities of His Majesty's ships and the measures taken by the French and Italian Governments had undoubtedly reduced the traffic to comparatively small proportions.

WORLD DISPUTES SETTLEMENT.

BRITISH EMPIRE ADHERES TO GENERAL ACT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, March 9.

In the House of Commons today, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, moved the adherence of the British Empire, except those parts which are separate members of the League of Nations, to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, elaborated by the League of Nations Assembly, which provides that disputes which cannot be settled by the ordinary legal methods shall be submitted to a special tribunal of five members, one chosen by each disputant and three by agreement from among the nationals of a third Power. If agreement is not then reached the dispute goes to an arbitral tribunal of five members similarly chosen. The latter's decision shall be binding.

Mr. Henderson declared that the British Empire's adherence was a logical consequence of the Kellogg Pact and the optional clause of the document creating the International Court of Justice. Britain recently adhered to the optional clause which provides that justifiable disputes shall be submitted to The Hague Court.

Conservative Opposition.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, on behalf of the Conservatives, moved an amendment declining to adhere to the General Act on the ground that it diminishes the authority of the League Council and that its machinery will encourage disputes.

He said that the general act ignored the limitations which practical experience placed on compulsory arbitration. It would lack the elasticity and experience of the League Council.

Sir Herbert Samuel (Liberal) supported Mr. Henderson.

Amendment Defeated.

The Conservative amendment was defeated. The House agreed to accession to the General Act.

The voting was as follows:—
For the measure..... 231
Against..... 139

Majority..... 92

Dangers of Failure.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUBOV, March 9.

In the House of Commons tonight the Foreign Minister, Mr. Arthur Henderson, asked for approval of the ratification of the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes by the United Kingdom Government, subject to the four conditions in the White Paper of February 23. He said that accession to the General Act by Great Britain would complete the country's acceptance of arbitration for international disputes of every class, subject to certain reservations.

The Government regarded the ratification of the General Act as an important part of the preparation which they could make for the success of the coming Disarmament Conference, which, they believed by its results, would determine the future course of events in Europe and the world. Success would assure the future of constructive international co-operation. Failure would have extremely grave consequences. Therefore they put preparations for it in the forefront of their foreign policy. Also, in the view of the Government, acceptance of the General Act was a logical sequence of the Pact of Paris and a logical complement of the optional clause.

Powerful Lead to Nations.

Though not the first to take this important step, Britain would be giving a powerful lead to the nations, as in the case of the optional clause. Before Britain signed the optional clause only 17 Governments were bound by it, and today 34 were to be bound.

The United Kingdom would not stand alone for the Imperial Conference had approved the principle of the General Act after careful consideration.

Referring to the amendment moved later by Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Henderson said that he recognised fully the value of the action of the League Council and regarded the Council's action in the Mosul dispute and the Greco-Bulgarian dispute as classic instances of the strength of the machinery which the League Convention provided, but he could not agree that acceptance of the General Act would diminish the authority of the Council.

Naval Treaty.

On rising, Sir Austen Chamberlain congratulated the Foreign Secretary and paid a tribute to Signors Mussolini and Gandhi and Mr. Brand on the success of the recent Naval conversations.

(Continued on next Column.)

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

CONSERVATIVES DECLINE TO BE REPRESENTED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, Mar. 9.

An important decision reached by Mr. Stanley Baldwin that the Conservatives shall not be represented at the contemplated sittings of the Round Table Conference in India was only revealed tonight on the termination of a meeting of the India Committee of the Party in the House of Commons.

An official report at the close said that the Irwin-Gandhi settlement had been considered in detail after which the committee recorded a welcome to Mr. Baldwin's decision as aforesaid.

The subsequent explanation was taken last week before the termination of the Irwin-Gandhi conversations, and after a discussion of the Committee had submitted views to Mr. Baldwin.

To-night's resolution is merely a formal acknowledgment, but the announcement has completely surprised Parliamentary circles.

A debate on India is to be held on Thursday.

Government Plans.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUBOV, Mar. 9.

The Secretary for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, replying to several questions as to the Government plans for carrying on the work of the Round Table Conference, said that it was hoped to make a statement on the subject very shortly.

WORLD'S STRONGEST WAR INSTRUMENT.

STRIKING CRITICISM BY GENERAL GROENER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Berlin, March 9.

That the French Army is the strongest and best-prepared war instrument in the world was contended by the German Minister of Defence, General Groener, in a speech in the Reichstag to-day on the Army Estimates.

He strongly opposed the French idea that nations formerly aggressors should be subjected to severe armament limitations than others.

He said Germany, which had disarmed to an extent unexampled in history, was entitled to demand that the other Powers should also disarm as stipulated in the Treaty of Versailles.

TURNING TO THE GENERAL ACT.

Turning to the General Act Sir Austen observed that the United States, the author of the Pact of Paris, did not share the view that it needed other measures to give it force. He maintained that the effect of the General Act would be to withdraw from the League Council questions with which it was specially competent to deal, and to encourage frivolous claims and create trouble.

Sir Herbert Samuel opposed the amendment and claimed that acceptance of the General Act would enable the world to face its problems with new hope. The debate continues.

OBITUARY.

SIR ALFRED ROBBINS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, Mar. 10.

The death is announced of Sir Alfred Robbins, the well-known journalist.

The deceased, who was born in 1860, was knighted in 1917. He was the London correspondent of the Birmingham Post from 1888 to 1923. He had been a journalist and author since 1891. He was the President of the Institute of Journalists in 1903, and he had held numerous honorary offices connected with journalistic organizations. He was Chairman of the Press Lobby Committee in 1914-1915. He was a prominent Freemason, and he also found time to write numerous plays and comedies. His publications included several "lives" of notable political personages.

BUTLER'S WHARF BLAZE.

RAGING FURIOUSLY AFTER FIFTY HOURS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, Mar. 9.

Over 50 hours after the outbreak the great fire at the tea and rubber warehouse on Butler's Wharf, Tower Bridge, was still raging furiously to-day.

Walls of sheathed iron and volumes of smoke are pouring from the roof.

The firemen have suffered severely from exposure, and their work was further hampered to-day by the heaviest snowstorm experienced in London for many years.

Quarter of a Million Damage.

It is estimated that damage to the extent of £250,000 has been done at Butler's Wharf.

The Fire Brigade was this morning (10th) still playing on the smouldering debris.

BRITISH PRINCES IN ARGENTINA.

TRADE EXHIBITION OPENS ON SATURDAY.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUBOV, Mar. 9.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George returned this morning to Mardel-Plata, the famous seaside resort, where they remain until Friday, when the Prince of Wales goes to Buenos Aires again in readiness for the opening of the British Trade Exhibition on Saturday.

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Sports News**THE TESTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.****THE GAMES AND INDIVIDUAL RECORDS SUMMARISED.****SOME REMARKABLE YOUNG MEN ON BOTH SIDES.**

England has lost the rubber in the South African Test Matches, but it was rather an unsatisfactory business. It is not that the South African victory is in any way grudging, many think it will do English cricket a lot of good. But the actual facts seem rather stupid. England lost the first match by twenty-eight runs, and it was the only game in the series to be finished. It is interesting to analyse the matches, always premising that deductions drawn from score-sheets are liable to error. Reuter cables are full of details at times, but with all respect to that eminent service it often neglects the fine points of the game for the more popular. Some of the cables indeed smack of American methods of journalism.

England Loses.
It looks as if England had the first Test match in her hands and then lost victory slip away. Fine bowling by Voce, Peebles and Tate, and the South Africans out for a hundred and twenty-six, and England had a lead of sixty-seven, in spite of the fact that the last five batsmen only got thirty between them. But then, overcoming an early "run out" reverse, South Africa rattled up three hundred and six, thanks largely to Mitchell, Catterall, Cameron, and Viljoen. For England Voce and Hammond alone did any good with the ball, getting four rather expensive wickets apiece. With only two hundred and forty to get, England, with the exception of Hammond, Turnbull and Tate, failed against the excellent bowling of Nupen, who took six for eighty-seven.

The Second Test.
Thus, encouraged South Africa, again winning the toss, ran up five hundred and thirteen for eight wickets declared, including centuries by Siedle, Mitchell and H. W. Taylor, who again turned out. England replied with three hundred and fifty in spite of the fact that Chapman and Turnbull failed. They saved the match fairly easily, although Duckworth was incapacitated by injury, but it was ominous that while two hundred and twenty-five was up for five wickets, the ninth and last fell at two hundred and fifty-two. It was South Africa's game.

Bad Weather.
The third match, ruined by the weather, may fairly have been considered England's game. They dismissed their opponents for one hundred and seventy-seven and then rattled up two hundred and twenty for one (Hammond, not out, one hundred and sixty), and had eight down for one hundred and forty-five. Thus South Africa were only ninety-nine runs on with two wickets to go.

A Gallant Effort.
The fourth game was again England's in all probability, although in a desperate effort to force a win against time, Chapman took such a big chance that it was touch and go at the end. A draw was the final decision. England batted consistently, Chapman and Peebles alone failing to reach double figures. The total was four hundred and forty-two. They dismissed South Africa for two hundred and ninety-five (Peebles six for sixty-three), and led by a hundred and forty-five. Going out for runs rapidly they only had a hundred and sixty-nine for nine when the English captain declared. South Africa, however, defied the attack, though Siedle had one of his few failures for the first wicket, and they had at the close of play two hundred and eighty out of the three hundred and sixteen required, with Cameron and Nupen not out sixty-nine and eleven, respectively. But for England's

sacrificing wickets for speed, however, in their second knock South Africa would have had a much stiffer proposition to face.

A Dull Finish.
The fifth game was held up a bit by weather and seems to have been very dull. The South Africans only managed to draw to win the rubber, and when they got two hundred and fifty-two and put England out for two hundred and thirty it was all up. Tate had a good match with the bat, as he got fifty and twenty-four not out.

General Considerations.
The English team were never a strong side and the batting was the weak spot all through. It was to a certain extent an experimental team, and Sandham's accident was a great blow, as it upset the opening pair. The elder members of the side did pretty well—I have shown their ages as given by Wisden in a special column in the averages. The batting of the younger men was rather disappointing. Turnbull averaged over twenty in the Tests, but apart from his fine sixty-one in the second innings of the first game he really played no outstanding innings. Peebles, who is twenty-three, took eighteen wickets for twenty-five apiece, and Voce twenty-four for about a run less apiece. The latter, the baby of the team, twenty-two, had a batting average of seventeen and may be regarded as the big success of the tour. Wyatt could do no better than twenty-three or so for his average, but Leyland—who is thirty-one—had just on forty-three. Hammond, as usual, led the field and he is only twenty-eight.

South African Batting.
A glance at the figures will show that the South African side was on the whole a good deal younger, though their veteran Taylor was close on the heels of their baby, Mitchell, who was top with fifty-seven. A very fine performance. They tried a good many men. Some of the side only came into Wisden in the 1930 edition and some are not even in that, so their ages are unknown. (This applies to Farrimond also.)

The Bowling.
No less than fifteen players went on to bowl for South Africa in the five matches, and I print the analysis in full of the only five regular bowlers. Between them they took sixty-one wickets, while the remaining ten trundlers collected ten between them. For England only eight men bowled—for naturally the visiting team were more restricted. Six of them may be regarded as the regular bowlers, as they went on in either four or five matches—see the detailed figures—and they collected seventy-five wickets, while Leyland went on in three matches and took a similar number of wickets. Allom took one in his only match. Nupen had twenty-one wickets for about twenty runs apiece in three matches, against Voce's twenty-three for twenty-four and a half in five matches. He thus had the best record of the lot. There was one run out on each side.

The Fielding.
As far as one can judge the fielding on both sides was excellent. Chapman is as good as ever, though it would appear that he is a has-been in important games as a bat. Cameron kept finely. Duckworth took some marvellous catches in one match, though he seems to let more byes go than formerly, while Farrimond proved a really brilliant understudy besides being a useful bat.

R. ABBIT.

THE ENGLISH BATTING.

	Matches.	Innings.	Out.	Score.	Total.	Average.	Age.
Hammond	5	9	1	136*	331	47.71	29
Hendren	5	7	0	93	325	46.43	32
Leyland	5	8	1	91	300	42.86	31
Tate	5	8	1	59	192	27.43	30
R. E. S. Wyatt	5	9	0	54	192	27.43	30
M. J. Turnbull	4	7	2	41*	85	17.00	22
Voce	5	8	0	23	57	11.40	40
J. C. White	4	7	0	23	78	10.71	31
A. F. F. Chapman	4	7	2	13*	27	5.40	23
I. A. R. Peebles	4	3	1	4	4	2.00	30
Duckworth	3	3	1	4	4	2.00	30
Also batted:							
Farrimond	2	3	0	35	72	24.00	1
Lee (H.W.)	1	2	0	18	19	9.50	41
* Not out.							

THE ENGLISH BOWLING.

	Matches.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Tate	5	198.2	56	311	14	22.22
Voce	5	250.4	65	561	23	24.40
I. A. R. Peebles	5	107.3	27	401	18	22.10
Hammond	5	109	27	240	9	27.45
J. C. White	4	151	43	308	10	30.80
R. E. S. Wyatt	4	10	2	40	1	40.00
Leyland	3	43	7	134	3	44.66
M. J. C. Allom	1	33	4	71	1	71.00

SOUTH AFRICAN BATTING.

	Matches.	Innings.	Out.	Score.	Total.	Average.	Age.
B. Mitchell	5	9	1	123	405	56.00	22
H. W. Taylor	4	7	1	117	290	40.00	42
I. J. Siedle	5	9	0	141	384	42.66	28
H. B. Cameron	5	9	2	60*	245	24.50	27
Q. MacMillan	5	9	3	48	180	20.00	27
R. H. Catterall	4	7	0	58	177	25.25	31
Viljoen	3	5	0	44	140	24.00	—
E. R. Nupen	3	5	0	12	35	11.66	29
S. Currow	3	5	0	13	51	8.50	—
C. L. Vincent	3	5	2	13	40	6.66	20
A. J. Bell	3	5	2	0	0	0.00	—
E. R. Nupen	3	5	2	12	35	11.66	29
Also batted:							
H. G. Dean	2	3	0	15	30	10.00	36
X. Balaseas	2	3	0	7	10	3.33	—

Newson, Quinn, Hall, Christy, Dalton and Cochrane played in one match only. Christy had fifty-three in two innings.

SOUTH AFRICAN BOWLING.

	Matches.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
R. H. Catterall	4	49	7	110	7	15.57
E. R. Nupen	3	137.5	21	413	21	19.66
C. L. Vincent	3	154	45	334	16	20.90
A. J. Bell	3	111	24	233	7	33.29
Q. MacMillan	5	118.4	17	409	10	40.90

Also bowled: Cochrane, Christy, Tayloo, Siedle, Quinn, Hall, Newson, Mitchell, Balaseas.

H.K.F.A. MEETING.**SEMI-FINALS DRAWN IN CHALLENGE SHIELD.****SOUTH CHINA TO MEET KOWLOON.**

At the monthly meeting of the H.K.F.A. Council yesterday it was decided to fine Club de Recreo for failing to carrying out the Senior Shield match with the Royal Artillery, and the game was awarded to the latter, who shared in the draw for the semi-finals.

The semi-finals in the Senior and Junior Challenge Shields will be played on March 21, the following being the draw:—

Senior Shield.

Royal Artillery v. South Wales Borderers, at Kowloon F.O. ground, at 4.30 p.m.
South China v. Kowloon, H.K.F.C. ground, 4.30 p.m.

Junior Shield.

Kowloon v. Navy, H.K.F.C. ground, 2.30 p.m.
H.K.F.C. v. Eastern, at Kowloon F.F. ground, 2.30 p.m.

The final of this competition will be played on April 4, the fixing of the ground being left to the Emergency Committee to deal with. The H.K.F.C. ground was fixed for the final of the *Sunday Herald* Cup, the match to be played on April 18, Scotland and China are the teams in the final.

Chinese Player Suspended.

An Emergency Committee meeting was held on March 6 to deal with a complaint made about the Senior League game between Kowloon and South China on February 28. The Committee decided to suspend Wong Mee Shan, of the South China team, until January 1 next year, for violent conduct in this match. The Council confirmed the decision.

Criticism of Referees.

A letter was read from the captain of the Navy senior team drawing the Association's attention to inefficient conduct of the games by the referees officiating at certain matches in which the Navy were recently engaged.

The Chairman (Mr. J. Ormiston) remarked that this was only one side of the story and he was not in favour of discussing the matter at the meeting. It was decided to refer the letter to the Referees' Committee for their consideration. In this connection he read the following paragraph from a *Rome* paper:—

The Rev. J. J. Johnston has told a meeting of Association football referees at Woking his ideas of the perfect football referee. He must have the wind and legs of a champion marathon runner; the eyes of a wizard, because he has to see things and through them. He has to have the brain of a Solomon, the hide of a rhinoceros and the temper of a saint.

Mr. Johnston says there was only one super-referee and he fell offboard from the Ark. **Interpreters' Visit.**
Mr. Ormiston expressed thanks to Mr. W. E. Hollands, the Hon. Secretary, for the efficient arrangements made during the visit of the Shanghai team. He extended his thanks also to Messrs. McTavish and Duncan for the manner in which they entertained the visitors, Mr. Goldenburg and Capt. Deakin for their willing assistance, and lastly Mrs. Hollands, who had assisted in the preparation of badges.

H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.**RAIN PREVENTS PLAY.**

Rain proved to be the disturbing factor yesterday, preventing any play in the above tournament. To-day's programme follows:—

Open Singles.

Chau v. Kwok.
L. T. Rido v. G. Lai.
Chiu Chun Chiu v. Chan So.
A. L. Sullivan v. Anderson.
Open Doubles.
Noronha and Da Rocha v. Ho Wai Hing and Ho Tak Lam.
Tsui Wai Pui and Ip Kuu Ko v. Ng Kam Chuen and Tsoi.

Club Championship.

S. E. Green v. R. H. Wild.
D. M. Macdoughall v. Y. Segaden.

"White Label"**DEWAR'S****MARK TWAIN,**

speaking of speculation, says,
in his quaint fashion, that
there is one month in which it
is specially dangerous to speculate.

The rest of the months which are
equally dangerous are the other eleven.

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IS EASILY CARRIED
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BROWN'S
7, DUNDRELL STREET, 2nd floor
(Opp. Goswell Hall)
Tel. 28056.

HONG KONG'S FIRST CLASS WATER.

DR. MINNETT ON ITS QUALITY AND QUANTITY.

CHLORINE THAT KILLS BAD GERMS.

A most interesting review of the Colony's Water Supply was given by Dr. E. P. Minnett at yesterday's meeting at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, of the Hong Kong Rotary Club.

It will re-assure many of us to know that typhoid germs cannot live in water after the chlorinating process to which the local supply is subjected. The quality is nearly up to that of London's—one of the best supplies in the world.

The President of the Rotary Club, Sir William Hornell, was in the chair.

RESERVOIRS AND RAIN.

Addressing the Club Dr. Minnett said:

The water supplies of Hong Kong as regards fresh water can be summed up in the one word "rain" as whether you get it from the tap or draw it up from a well the original source is the same.

The following factors influence the rainfall here:

Situation: Lat. 20 deg. N. Long. 114 deg. E.

Temperature, which averages 72 deg. F., ranging from 60 deg. F. in February to 82 deg. F. in July. Extremes of 32 deg. F. and 97 deg. F. have been recorded.

Humidity is affected by the temperature, the average being about 77 per cent. of saturation ranging from 60 per cent. November to 84 per cent. in April. A minimum of 4 per cent. has been recorded and complete saturation 100 per cent. is of fairly frequent occurrence.

Our Rainfall.

The average rainfall is 55.7 inches per annum, the lowest recorded being 45.9 inches, and the highest 118.7 inches. This compares very favourably with Great Britain; 30 to 40 inches. The rainy season is supposed to extend from May to September necessitating about seven months' storage. Usually, June, July and August are the three wettest months with about 15 inches each. This rainfall is largely affected by the presence or absence of typhoons. An inch of rain falling on an acre of land represents 22,617 gallons.

Collection.

The catchment area on the Island is 3,275 acres, and on the mainland, for Kowloon reservoir, 4,270 acres. We have no natural reservoirs such as lakes or rivers and as the Island is simply a granite cone, reservoirs have to be specially constructed at great expense. They are Tylam, Wong Nei Chung, Aberdeen, Pokfulam, Shaokwan and Chai Wan with two large reservoirs on the Kowloon side. The water received into these reservoirs is very soft the average hardness being 2.5 parts per 100,000; it is excellent for drinking, laundry and trade purposes but slightly deficient in lime.

The quality, as regards pollution, of the raw water varies with the season of the year. It is poor in the early part of the rainy season when the falling rain washes all sorts of pollution down into the reservoirs, but it gradually improves after the rainy season is over, owing to self purification especially the Kowloon water. Nourison gives the storage safety figure as two months, but we often get six.

Hong Kong reservoir capacity is 2,210.40 million gallons and Kowloon 501.95 million gallons. Three privately owned reservoirs have a total capacity of 178.7 million gallons. A new reservoir under construction at Aberdeen is 175 million gallons and Kowloon Tye-wah reservoir another 175 million gallons. The Shing Mun Valley scheme is estimated to yield 2,000 million gallons available in Hong Kong by pipe line across the Harbour.

Consumption of Water.

The average consumption in Hong Kong is 10.5 million gallons per day, and taking the population of Hong Kong as 435,000 this gives an average consumption of 24 gallons per head per day. Kowloon consumes 4 million gallons per day and with an estimated population of 175,000 this equals an average consumption of 21 gallons per head per day. These figures apply only to the water delivered from Government mains and does not include the number of private wells used for flushing purposes in various residences.

The Filters.

Filtration is carried out in Hong Kong by eight filter beds arranged along the hillside and supplied with water from the reservoirs by means of an aqueduct. These filter beds are all connected to that water can be drawn into the beds from any of the reservoirs. The newer filters are very up-to-date being on the Paterson rapid gravity system and give a first class water. The quality of the filtered water is dependent on the rate of filtration and in a lesser degree upon the raw water which varies enormously and has to be very carefully watched. For some unknown reason the raw water on the Kowloon side is nearly always superior to that of Hong Kong. All filter beds are examined both chemically and bacteriologically weekly. The filters are adjusted according to the transparency of

the water which varies from four centimetres to over 100 centimetres, necessitating a constant change in the clarifying charge.

Chlorination is carried out after filtration and before the water enters storage tanks and distributing mains. It is done with chlorine gas by means of a Paterson Chlorinator. The quantity used varies with the quality of the water and ranges usually from 1 part up to 1 part per million. This is about the same dose as is used in the London water supplies, probably one of the best in the world. There seems to be a popular belief that the purification of water by chlorine is harmful, that is not so as the chlorine combines with the water and gives off oxygen. Typhoid bacilli cannot live in this water, but on the other hand instances have been recorded, where outbreaks of typhoid fever and other water-borne diseases, have followed when chlorination has been discontinued.

Each filter bed normally supplies a special area of the system, but all mains can be connected up so that supply zone can be varied. The amount of free chlorine, if any, present in tap water supplies is estimated daily by the Government analyst.

Up to London Standard.

The purity of the tap water supplies is tested by the Government Bacteriologist from four to six samples being taken daily from different parts of the City of Victoria and Kowloon. A bacteriologist can detect one part of sewage in a million with ease. Our water here is practically up to the London standard. Should a sample be below standard the water authority is at once informed and a further sample taken after investigation. All water reports are forwarded to the Water Authority and the Hon. D.M.S.S. daily.

There are three private water supplies on the Island fitted with Bill's filters, one is supplied by the Government Bacteriologist weekly and the others as requested. The filtered water is of excellent quality. Chemical analysis: Total solids 3.6 to 11.8 parts per 100,000 Chlorine as chlorine 0.07 to 1.17.

It is practically neutral in reaction.

A very good glass of raw water as would be expected from rain water is collected off granite surfaces. A word about well waters. These are all of the "shallow" type and practically none of them are fit for drinking without purification, their salt content varies with the season and their proximity to the harbour. One at the Cricket Club varies from 2.5 parts of sodium chloride to 30.60 parts per 100,000. Of the private wells at Shek O, those that I have examined give a very good quality of water.

Special emergency measures were taken during drought and water from ships, tanks, were treated with 1 oz. of chlorinated lime per 1,000 gallons or 2 parts per million of chlorine. The Hon. D.M.S.S. fixed the chlorine at 0.5 parts per million before issue, a very wise precaution considering that previous filtration was not possible. In conclusion, Dr. Minnett said: "I have to thank the Hon. D.M.S.S. and the Water Authority for permission to give the address."

QUESTION TIME.

To a Rotarian who asked: "What is chlorine?" the speaker replied that it was a gas, which was released in liquid form, and, as it evaporated, permeated the water destroying harmful bacteria.

To an irreverent Rotarian who asked (through the Chairman) if whisky would not serve the same purpose, Dr. Minnett replied: "I don't know, sir. I have never tasted whisky. (Hear, hear!)"

Salt Water Flush Suggested.
Asked if our present supply would permit of a modern flush system, Dr. Minnett said, most certainly not. A flush system required nearly ten gallons per head per day. As the population was very much underestimated officially, he thought that a flush system would mean more than doubling of the present supply.

On the other hand, there was no bacteriological reason against a salt water system. Such systems were working well in Bermuda, Trinidad and other places where conditions resembled those of Hong Kong.

Dr. Minnett was heartily thanked for his address by Dr. Arthur Wu.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Company's TOWN OFFICE, 2, Lower Albert Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th MARCH, 1931, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and re-electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 18th MARCH, 1931, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. D. THOMSON,
Auditor Secretary.

Hong Kong, 27th Feb., 1931. [384]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE undermentioned Certificate for 40 Shares in this Company, registered in the Name of JOAO FREDERICO NOLASCO DA SILVA, has been declared LOST. If at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the following Share Certificate has not been produced to the Company, namely, Certificate No. 1182 for 40 Shares Nos. (5) 9391/9395, (10) 6890/6899, (5) 11881/11885, (50) 10444/10446; a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter No. Other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hong Kong, 12th Feb., 1931. [318]

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENT IS HEREBY MADE THAT LAWRENCE K. KENTWELL, B.A. (OXON.), LL.D., Barrister at law, Inner Temple, Member of the English Bar, having renounced his allegiance to the British Crown, has resumed the General Practice of his Profession as a Citizen of the Republic of China.

LAWRENCE K. KENTWELL.

Address:—3, CHOWLAN CHIE KAI.

P.O. Box 25.

Telephone:—18941.

Canton, March 6, 1931. [467]

THEATRE ROYAL

ART AND Mrs. BOTTLE

13 and 14 March

At 9.15 P.M.

11th March, at 5.15

Booking at

ANDERSON'S

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Undernoted Unclaimed and Delayed CARGO at present lying in the CHINA NAVIGATION CO.'s General Bonded Warehouse, 323/325, Des Voeux Road, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION or Destroyed if DELIVERY is Not Taken Within TEN DAYS. Moneys so obtained will be Utilised to DEFRAY STORAGE CHARGES.

Mark	Cargo	Ex.	Date of Arrival
WZ	16 Cans Iron Pipes	"SOOCHOW"	6. 12. 28.
N/M	2 bags Cement	"CHINHUA"	29. 2. 29.
K&W	1 case Machinery	"SINKIANG"	8. 5. 29.
S H & Co.	1 Keg Milk Sugar	"SHANTUNG"	18. 5. 29.
Unnoted	11 Bags Lard	"SUICHANG"	12. 6. 29.
N/M	2 Bins Tobacco Leaf	"LIANGCHOW"	31. 5. 29.
T	1 Case Cigarettes	On storage	28. 8. 29.
"	"	"	4. 9. 29.
"	"	"	15. 10. 29.
"	"	"	6. 1. 30.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the 43rd ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, EXCHANGE BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th DAY of MARCH, 1931, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ended 31st December, 1930.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH, 1931, to WEDNESDAY, 18th MARCH, 1931, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALLAN KRITH,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 19th Feb., 1931. [346]

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, F. & O. BUILDING, on WED, 18th MARCH, 1931, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1930, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st MARCH, 1931, to 18th MARCH, 1931, Both Days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 19th Feb., 1931. [350]

THE HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 19th MARCH, 1931, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1930.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 10th MARCH, 1931, to THURSDAY, the 19th MARCH, 1931, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. H. CRAPNELL,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 2nd March, 1931. [393]

THE HONG KONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Underigned on THURSDAY, the 26th MARCH, 1931, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1930.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th MARCH, 1931, Both Days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hong Kong, 2nd March, 1931. [410]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 16th DAY of MARCH, 1931, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Tsiu, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	No. 2449	Between Kowloon Island Lot No. 2449 and Tseung Kooi Street	ft. ft. ft. ft.	10,500	300	37,125
				As per sale plan.		

[447]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 16th DAY of MARCH, 1931, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Tsiu, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	No. 2449	South of Kowloon Island Lot No. 2449, Tseung Kooi Street	ft. ft. ft. ft.	10,500	158	17,938
				As per sale plan.		

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G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 16th DAY of MARCH, 1931, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Tsiu, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	No. 2449	Adjoining Kowloon Island Lot No. 2449, Tseung Kooi Street	ft. ft. ft. ft.	10,500	380	51,100
				As per sale plan.		

[442]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 16th DAY of MARCH, 1931, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Tsiu, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	No. 2449	Adjoining Kowloon Island Lot No. 2449, Tseung Kooi Street	ft. ft. ft. ft.	10,500	130	31,250
				As per sale plan.		

[443]

LAMBERTS AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 11,

COMMENCING AT 11 A.M.

At GODOWN No. 22 OF

THE HONG KONG & KOWLOON

WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.,

KOWLOON.

(For Account of the Concerned)

40 CASES LEMONS.

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMBERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF THE

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY

Situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, and registered at the Land Office as Section A and B of INLAND LOT No. 682, and Section G of INLAND LOT No. 683 with Buildings thereon known as Nos. 68A, 70, 70A, and 72, THIRD STREET.

To be Sold

ON

WEDNESDAY,

THE 11th MARCH, 1931,

At 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

by

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers,

at their

SALES ROOM,

No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET.

For Further Particulars, Apply

CENTRAL THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20 p.m.

THE GRAND ARMADA OF JOY STEAMS INTO PORT



MUSIC, COLOUR,
COMEDY.

NEXT CHANGE



YET HE LOVES HER
MADLY!

SEE WHY!

EVELYN BRENT
CLIVE BROOK

'Slightly Scarlet'
A Paramount Picture

Bookings at Andersons and
the Theatre (Tel. 25720).

LOCAL MAPS

Peak District,
Kowloon,
Victoria,
New Territories.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

MAURITIUS DAMAGE AND DISTRESS.

CANE CROPS SEVERELY
DAMAGED.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rio de Janeiro, March 9.

A telegram from the Governor of Mauritius (Sir Arthur Fletcher) to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, says a preliminary inspection shows that the hurricane damage is severe, causing widespread distress.

A large number of small dwellings have been demolished and several thousands are homeless.

The heaviest damage was reported in Moka and the western suburbs of Port Louis.

Moka Hospital was badly damaged and will probably have to be evacuated.

Temporary relief measures are in progress for feeding and sheltering the homeless.

The loss of life so far reported is 12, but the reports are incomplete, as the roads are blocked with debris.

The damage to the cane crops, which were exceptionally promising, was very severe.

BRITAIN'S HEAVIEST SNOWSTORM.

STREETS BURIED SEVERAL
INCHES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rugby, March 9.

London experienced the heaviest snowfall of the present winter to-day, which was the coldest March for several years.

Streets were under snow from an early hour in the morning and by noon were buried to a depth of some inches. Traffic was slowed down and traffic noises silenced.

Many accidents were caused by vehicles skidding and some roads on the outskirts of London, including two main roads to South-end, were impassable.

Traffic was held up owing to ice and snow in the Midlands and North of England, where in some places there were six feet drifts, and snow ploughs had to be used to clear the streets in certain east coast towns.

CHINESE Y.W.C.A.

REPORT OF PAST YEAR'S
PROGRESS.

The Chinese Young Women's Christian Association celebrated its eleventh birthday with the eleventh annual meeting and election of directors. This is the first birthday to be celebrated in the newly-acquired property on Bonham Road. The President, Mrs. Ma Wing Chiu, on behalf of the Board of Directors and members, expressed grateful thanks to the many subscribers and campaign workers for their great generosity which has made possible this new home for the Association, saying that God had richly blessed the efforts of the women of Hong Kong to acquire this space for their expanding work.

The following members were elected to the Board of Directors for the following year:—Miss K. Woo, Mrs. Lam Tan Wai, Mrs. Lam Tin Sang, Mrs. Kwok Kwai, Miss Chiu Sui Ying and Mrs. Wong Tse Tuen.

Miss Shin Tak Hing presented the report of the past year.

Mrs. Wong Kwok Shuen, Hon. Treasurer, read the year's financial statement, showing that the year's receipts and expenditures result in a small balance, that the amount for buying the new property has been entirely raised, and that debt cleared, but a sum of \$4,000 is still needed to cover extension, alterations, equipment, and furniture. This sum, plus \$9,400 for yearly expenses for 1931, will be the amount to be solicited in the year's financial campaign.

A vote of approval of the Treasurer's report was given. Mrs. Chen Hing Wa sang a very pleasing group of songs, after which the members and friends shared the gleaming birthday cake and enjoyed tea together.

An outline of the annual report follows:—Miss Shin reported 23 children enrolled in the two Child Welfare Centres, where children of pre-school ages are brought weekly to be weighed, measured and attended by the doctor in charge, Dr. K. S. Shin.

The Sunday School for street children conducted each week from two to three had an average attendance of 45.

The Girls' Department has grown to 350 members in 11 clubs carrying on activities which help them to grow spiritually, mentally, physically and socially. In addition to these clubs for school girls, the Graduates Club and the Young Married Women's Club have been studying home-making, child care, recreation in the home and similar subjects.

The educational classes have had a total enrollment of 123. Classes have been conducted in First Aid, Mandarin, Chinese and foreign cooking, Chinese boxing and swimming. Two popular education schools have been conducted by the Association for factory girls, servants and others employed during the day. Some 20 girls have been given an opportunity of acquiring at least a rudimentary knowledge of their own language.

Four Bible classes have been conducted weekly with a regular attendance of 45. It was reported that the monthly meetings of the Bible Women's Fellowship with an enrollment of 25 had been a source of real help and inspiration to this group of workers representing some 14 churches.

Not the least popular are the monthly membership social gatherings which include lunch and walking picnics as well as the more formal gatherings at the Association building. These showed a total attendance of 1,500.

The guests in the Hostel for a shorter or longer period during the year numbered 85. With its additional facilities, the Association is hoping to increase this department of its work.

Miss Shin closed her report by expressing the thanks of the Association to all who had by their service and generous giving helped to make this year one which she felt had been of real service to the community.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON
355 METRES.

LECTURE ON GILBERT AND
SULLIVAN.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.
11.30 a.m.—Chinese programme.
12.30 p.m.—European programme.

Variety.

1.30 p.m.—Weather report, local

time and commercial news.

2 p.m.—Close down.

5 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.

6 to 8.30 p.m.—Chinese children's

programme.

7 to 10.30 p.m.—European pro-

gramme, supplied by Messrs. Anderson

Music Co.

7 to 7.25 p.m.—A European lecture

from the Studio on Gilbert and

Sullivan by Mr. John Essex.

7.25 to 8.20 p.m.—

Gilbert and Sullivan.

"The Lost Cord" (Sir Arthur

Sullivan). P. Kimball (Or-

ganist). (This record has been

kindly supplied by Messrs.

Tsang Fook Piano Co.).

"H.M.S. Pinafore"—Vocal gems.—

The Columbia Light Opera Co.

"Patience"—Vocal Gems.—The

Columbia Light Opera Co.

"The Mikado"—A More Humane

Mikado.—Harold Williams

(Baritone).

"The Mikado"—"Till Willow.—

Harold Williams (Baritone).—

"The Pirates of Penzance"—"Sel-

lections—Court Symphony Orch.

"The Gondoliers"—Vocal gems.—

Columbia Light Opera Co.

"The Yeomen of the Guard"—

Vocal gems.—Columbia Light

Opera Co.

8.30 to 9 p.m.—Pianoforte recital

from the Studio by Mr. Harry

Ore.

1. "Sonata Appassionata," 1st

Movement (Beethoven).

2. "Seventh Nocturne" (Chop-

in).

3. "L'Isle Joyeuse" (Debussy).

4. "The Cuckoo" (Aronsky).

5. "Eight Hungarian Rha-

psody" (Liszt).

9 p.m.—Weather report, local time,

etc.

9.05 to 9.30 p.m.—

"Ballet, Egyptian" (Luigini).—

Orchestra Symphonique De

Paris.

"Sonata Pittorresque" (Massenet).—

Orchestra Symphonique De

Paris.

9.20 to 10.07 p.m.—



There's one sure way
to be satisfied

Buy canned foods under a label that
guarantees the quality you want.

GOLD BAR Canned Foods offer you
every satisfaction that goes with carefully
grown fruits and vegetables—skillfully
packed under ideal conditions. They com-
bine delicious flavor with ready-to-serve
convenience all the year round.

Why guess about quality when it's so
easy to be sure?

LANE, CRAWFORD'S can supply
you—ask them for GOLD BAR
Canned Foods.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.



Instrumental.
Octet—"Memories of Tchaikow-
sky" (arr. Sear).—The J. H.
Squire Celeste Octette.
Flute Solo—"Andante for Flute
and Orchestra" (Mozart).—
Zurich Tonhalle, Orchestra flute
solo by Jean Nada.
Octet—"Scenes That Are Bright-
est from Maritana" (Wallace,
arr. Sear).—J. H. Squire
Celeste Octette.

Octet—"Then You'll Remember
Me from the Bohemian Girl"
(Balle).—J. H. Squire Celeste
Octette.
Violin Solo—"Cavatina" (Raff).
—Arthur Catterall.
10.07 to 10.20 p.m.—"Casse Noisette
Suite" (Tchaikovsky).—The
B.E.C. Wireless Symphony Or-
chestra, conducted by Percy
Pitt.
10.20 p.m.—Close down.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

PREMISES TO LET.

ATTRACTIVE Three Roomed
FLATS in HUMPHREYS
BUILDINGS, KOWLOON, All Modern
Conveniences. Also Six Roomed
HOUSE in MIDWAY AVENUE—Apply
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FIN-
ANCE CO., LTD., ALBERTA BUILDING. [343]

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of
No. 8, DES VOEUX ROAD
CHINA. At present in the Occupation
of the NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMER-
CIAL BANK. Available from 1st APRIL
1931.—Apply to DAVID BASSOON
& Co., Ltd. [10368]

TO LET—FIVE NO. EDWARD
ROAD, KOWLOON. 4 Roomed
FLAT with All Modern Conveniences
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FOR SALE—FORD TOURING
CAR, Model A, Excellent Order.
Mileage: 8,700. Three New Tyres.
Price: \$1,500.—Apply: MAJOR
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KOWLOON. Tel. 26612. [700]

THE SILVER SCREEN.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"SO THIS IS LONDON."

Although the adaptation and dialogue of "So This Is London," Will Rogers' second starring picture, is credited to Owen Davis, with the scenario by Sonya Levien, those who see and hear the picture will easily recognize many inter-polations which could have been written by none other than the famous Oklahoma wit and philosopher himself.

Based on the stage play so successfully produced by George M. Cohan, the story chiefly concerns a Texan of wealth, and owner of a cotton mill, who has a decided antipathy to some Europeans. He is forced to visit the British Isles on business, and in trying to straighten out the love affair of his only son with an English girl, he comes to know and to realize what the English people really are.

Irene Rich heads the supporting cast with Frank Albertson and Maureen O'Sullivan, the youthful lovers, and Lumsden Hare, Bramwell Fletcher and Mary Forbes in prominent roles.

"HIGH SOCIETY BLUES."

When composers write a new song for an audible picture, their work has just begun. After the song is finally accepted by the director of the picture and approved by studio executives, the composers must assist arrangers in preparing the score for orchestration, then aid the musical director in working out the proper rendition of the number. Last of all, they rehearse the principals who sing the song.

This is the routine followed by Joseph McCarthy and James F. Hanley in preparing the song numbers which Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell sing in "High Society Blues," Fox Movietone musical romance, coming on Sunday to the Queen's Theatre.

McCarthy, author of "Rio Rita," "Kid Boots," "Irene" and many other Broadway successes, and Hanley, who has written scores of popular hits, wrote five songs for the production. In addition to Miss Gaynor and Farrell, others prominent in the cast include William Collier, Hedda Hopper, Joyce Compton, Louise Fazenda, Lucien Littlefield, Brandon Hurst and Gregory Gaye.

CENTRAL THEATRE.

"WHY BRING THAT UP?"

Haven't you often wondered just what Moran and Mack, the Two Black Crows, looked and acted like? Haven't you thought how much funnier they would be if you could see as well as hear them put on their hilarious record and radio sketches? You don't have to wonder any longer. Moran and Mack, the Two Black Crows, have made their first movie, an all talking Paramount picture called, "Why Bring That Up?" in which they introduce many of their best selling record hits.

"Why Bring That Up?" is from an original story by Octavus Roy Cohen, famous author of negro stories. You see and hear how the famous team of Moran and Mack came to join up and start the famous "Two Black Crows" idea. You follow them along the path to fame with all its fun and adventures. You see them produce a lavish musical show in which they star. There's a girl mixed up in it too; she is Evelyn Brent, but neither one of them marries her in the end.

"HIT THE DECK."

"Hit the Deck," Radio Pictures' lavish, all-talking, technical musical comedy, will open shortly at the Central Theatre. A cast of fourteen prominent players headed by Polly Walker, Broadway beauty, and Jack Oakie, sensational comedian, interpret the roles. No expense or talent was spared to make the screen version the most potent offering of the season. A chorus of 200 singers and dancers lend a variety to the screen version that the stage could only suggest.

Luther Reed, who directed "Rio Rita," and Robert Kurlie, responsible for the photography of that sensational hit, again have given their talents in making "Hit the Deck" equally great.

Nine songs, with a musical background by three orchestras, will be heard. Scenes made at a naval base lend reality to the exterior.

The cast includes Polly Walker, Jack Oakie, Roger Gray, Frank Woods, George Ovey, Harry Sweet, Marguerita Padua, June Clyde, Ethel Clayton, Wallace Macdonald, Nate Slat, Andy Clark, Dell Henderson and Charles Sullivan.

QUEEN'S

TO-DAY TO SATURDAY

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20

America's Own



SO THIS IS LONDON
with Irene Rich, Frank Albertson, Maureen O'Sullivan, Lumsden Hare, Bramwell Fletcher.

Added Attraction

Kentucky
Jubilee Singers

FOX NEWSREEL

NEXT CHANGE

The Screen's Sweethearts



STAR

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

At 5.30 & 9.20

WALLACE BEERY
and
RAYMOND HATTON

"FIREMEN SAVE
MY CHILD"

